Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing

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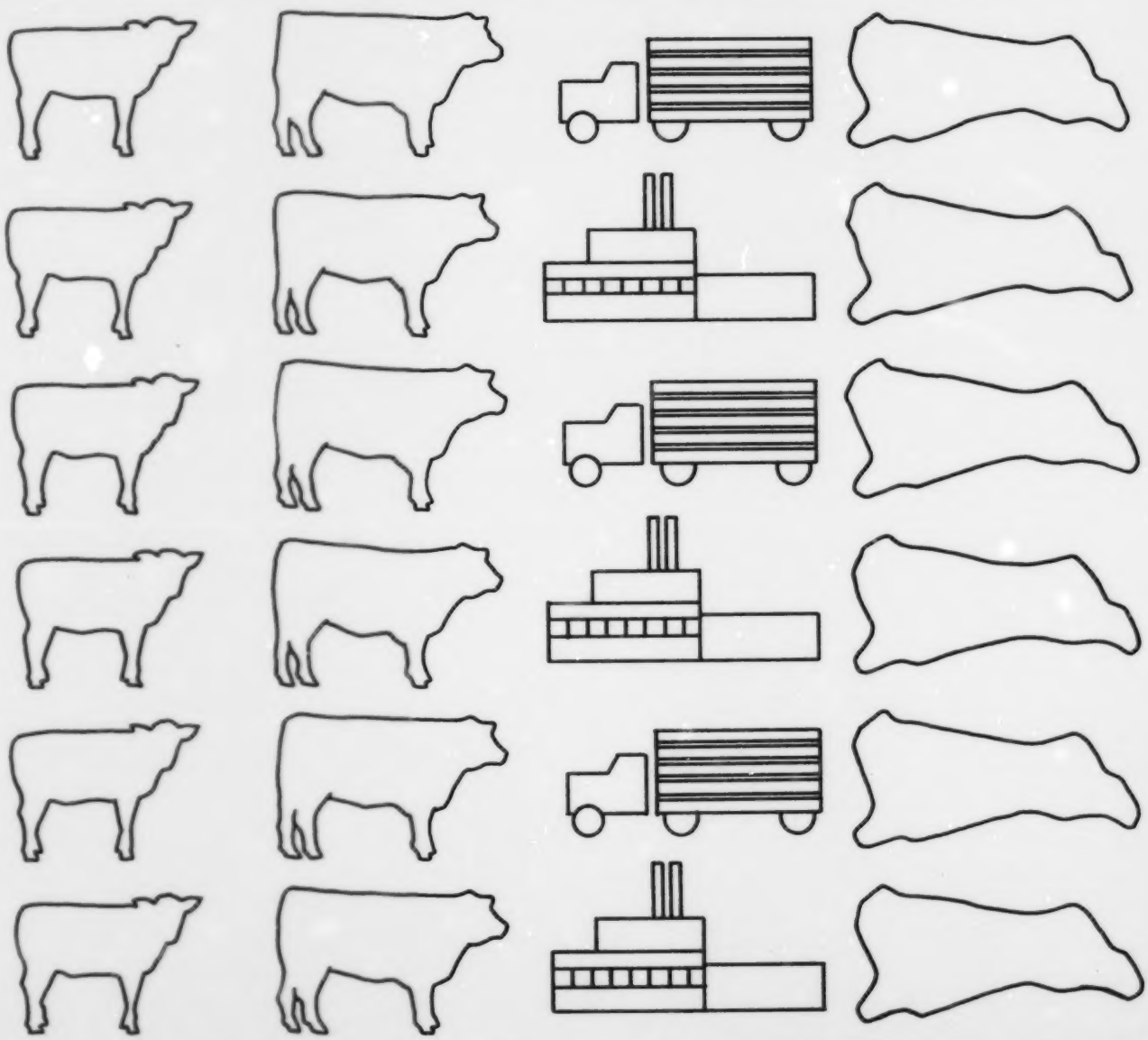
Nova Scotia Cattle Marketing Guide



December 1983

NOVA SCOTIA CATTLE MARKETING GUIDE

Marketing and Economics Branch
N.S. Department of Agriculture
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PREFACE

The markets in which cattle producers operate are probably more complex than any faced by other commodity groups in Nova Scotia. To begin with, neither live cattle or beef is a single (homogeneous) commodity but a wide range of products. Producers market high grade slaughter steers and heifers, grass fed beef, heavy weight feeders, light feeders, cull cows, freezer beef, veal calves, bob calves, farm hides,etc. A mature Holstein steer is of course not interchangeable with a fed Aberdeen Angus. The final market corresponding is for cuts, ground beef, boxed beef etc. and with many different grades for each. The supply and demand situation for different classes of animals fluctuate so price differentials are not stable over time.

Furthermore, the overall North American beef trade is a sophisticated and highly competitive market which forms a high profile part of the economy. It entails future markets, off-shore processing supplies, commodity cycles, import quotas, stabilization payments ,etc.

Complicating these somewhat common features of the beef industry are the difficult complexities imposed by the Maritime situation. These are usually associated with the low volume, seasonality and non-uniformity of supplies, combined with the same rigorous demands of the beef trade as exist everywhere. In regions with substantial production of fairly standard cattle (e.g. feeder calves, fed steers) an individual farm marketing strategy is not nearly as essential as is the case in the Maritimes.

In the local environment, producers must give an unusual amount of consideration to how they can individually extract the best market returns from their production. Inevitably, successful producers in this sector in the Maritimes are very knowledgeable concerning the cattle trade and marketing options. These

options involve the type of cattle produced, livestock auctions, special sales, arrangements with slaughterers, out of province shipments, direct consumer sales, integrated cattle - slaughter operations ,etc.

It is hoped that the compilation of material presented here will be helpful background material for producers as well as other participants in the provincial cattle market. Its orientation is mainly towards information requirements for planning purposes as opposed to short term marketing decisions. It is intended that any subsequent edition could have more of a focus on exploring different farm-marketing strategies. Consequently, enquiries concerning information on market aspects of particular interest and of practical use to producers are encouraged.

Student assistant John Houweling compiled many of the statistics in this publication.

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I Disposition of Calves and Output

The output of cattle and calves from Nova Scotia farms has averaged just under 50,000 head in recent years. This production is marketed in a diverse manner. Federally inspected plants in Berwick and Antigonish in Nova Scotia, and in Moncton and Fredericton in New Brunswick, account for the largest share of marketings. Over the 1977-82 period these plants made annual average purchases of 14,900 head. This volume represented 31% of total production. Other slaughtering operations in the Province including those with provincial inspection averaged an estimated 12,300 head or 26%. It is estimated that 9600 head were killed on farms and sold. This on-farm slaughter would have involved principally the freezer trade. Animals slaughtered on the farm for consumption by farm families totaled an estimated 3400 head annually. Farm slaughter accounted for 27% of output (20% for sales and 7% for on-farm consumption.)

Live movement out of the Province not for immediate slaughter at inspected plants accounted for an estimated 16% of cattle and calf output from 1977 to 1982. In recent years the foreign movement to the U.S. has been especially pronounced. In 1982, foreign purchases of live N.S. cattle totalled 7300 head. In addition to the U.S., St.Pierre and Miquelon also purchase Nova Scotia cattle. Annual movement of cattle and calves not for immediate slaughter to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is approximately 2700 head. Most of these live movements out of the Province involve calves.

Generally 55-60% of marketings of cattle and calves in Nova Scotia occur in the second half of the year.

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DISPOSITION OF CATTLE AND CALF OUTPUT, NOVA SCOTIA - 1981

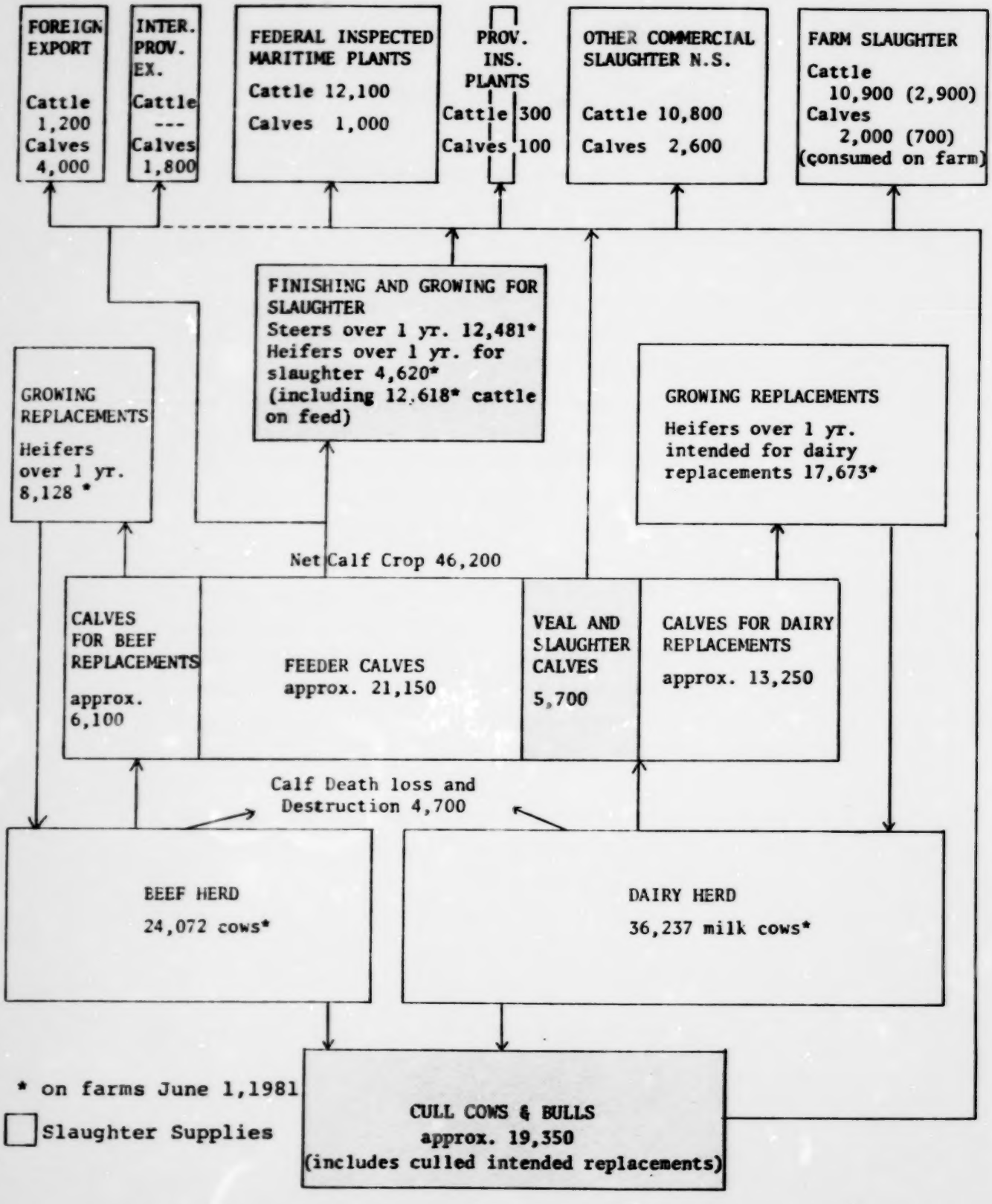


Table 1

Disposition of Nova Scotia Cattle and Calf Output

1977-82

Total Cattle & Calves	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
			- No. of Head -			
Output	49,800	52,900	41,600	46,800	46,800	48,100
Inter Provincial Exports[1)]	2,600	4,300	1,400	2,400	1,800	3,900
International Exports	2,700	4,800	3,100	5,200	5,200	7,300
Killed and Eaten	3,800	3,500	2,600	3,400	3,600	3,400
Killed and Sold	10,700	10,100	9,400	9,000	9,300	9,200
Federal Inspected Slaughter	16,600	16,600	13,000	13,800	13,100	16,200
Provincial Inspected Slaughter	800	700	600	600	400	800
Other Commercial Slaughter	12,600	12,900	11,500	12,400	13,400	7,300

1) Does not include Federal Inspected Slaughter in other Provinces.

Table II

Disposition of Beef Output by Cattle and Calves Nova Scotia 1977-82

Cattle	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
			- No. of Cattle -			
Output	36,400	38,500	33,100	34,800	35,300	35,500
Inter Provincial Exports[1]	1,000	1,300	500	500	-	1,300
International Exports	900	1,300	1,000	1,300	1,200	2,200
Killed and Eaten	3,100	2,800	2,100	2,900	2,900	2,900
Killed and Sold	8,100	8,700	8,200	7,700	8,000	7,900
Federal Inspected Slaughter	13,400	14,300	12,300	12,800	12,100	14,000
Provincial Inspected Slaughter	400	400	400	400	300	500
Other Commercial Slaughter	9,500	9,800	8,600	9,200	10,800	6,700

Calves	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
			- No. of Calves -			
Output	13,400	14,300	8,500	12,000	11,500	12,600
Inter Provincial Exports[1]	1,600	3,000	900	1,900	1,800	2,600
International Exports	1,800	3,500	2,100	3,900	4,000	5,100
Killed and Eaten	700	700	500	500	700	500
Killed and Sold	2,600	1,400	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Federal Inspected Slaughter	3,200	2,300	700	1,000	1,000	2,200
Provincially Inspected Slaughter	400	300	200	200	100	300
Other Commercial Slaughter	3,100	3,100	2,900	3,200	2,600	600

1) Does not include Federal Inspected Slaughter in Other Provinces.

Table III
Seasonal Disposition of Nova Scotia Cattle & Calf Output 1980-82

	1980		1981		1982	
	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec
Output						
Cattle	15,400	19,400	14,800	20,500	14,300	21,200
Calves	5,800	6,200	5,200	6,300	5,400	7,200
InterProvincial Exports						
Cattle	500	-	-	-	500	800
Calves	1,400	500	900	900	1,100	1,500
International Exports						
Killed and Eaten						
Cattle	900	2,000	900	2,000	1,000	1,900
Calves	200	300	200	500	100	400
Killed and Eaten						
Cattle	900	2,000	900	2,000	1,000	1,900
Calves	200	300	200	500	100	400
Killed and Sold						
Cattle	2,700	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,900
Calves	300	1,000	300	1,000	300	1,000
Federal Inspected Slaughter						
Cattle	5,900	6,900	5,900	6,200	6,400	7,600
Calves	500	500	400	600	800	1,400
Provincial Inspected Slaughter						
Cattle	200	200	100	200	200	300
Calves	100	100	-	100	200	100
Other Commercial Slaughter						
Cattle	4,800	4,400	4,600	6,200	2,600	4,100
Calves	1,900	1,300	1,700	900	300	300

II Composition of Provincial Feeder and Slaughter Cattle Supplies

Excluding replacement heifers and bulls, the Nova Scotia beef breeding herd has produced approximately 13,000 feeder calves in recent years. This figure would include 9,600 steers and 3,400 heifers. Hereford is the dominant beef breed in the Province.

	Truro Fall Feeder Sale 1982 (Steers only)	AI Beef Breed Services 1981-82
Hereford	619	3973
Charolais	133	137
Shorthorn	23	957
Angus	44	525
Black/White Face	54	-
Total	873	5592

In addition to the feeders from the beef herd 8,000 feeders originate each year from the dairy herd. This number does not include 5,700 slaughter and veal calves, nor of course the 13,250 dairy replacement heifer calves. Many of the 5,700 calves which were slaughtered in 1982 could have, of course, been used for feeders if feeding margins had favoured this. About 3,500 of the dairy feeders are cross bred, usually Hereford-Holstein. The steer heifer break-down here would be almost 50-50. The remaining 4,500 dairy feeders are mostly Holstein steers. The Nova Scotia dairy industry has a very high replacement rate and could potentialy be a larger source of feeder cattle. The Provincial dairy herd is roughly 91% Holstein, 3% Ayrshire, 2% Guernsey, 3% Jersey and less than 1% other breeds. The breed composition of recent annual cull cow slaughter supplies has been derived and is shown below.

Table IV
Breed Break-down of Cull Dairy & Beef Breeding Cattle - 1981
(Approximate only, assumes same culling rate for beef and dairy herds and among all breeds)

	No.	%
Total Dairy Breeds	11,610	60
Holstein	10,565	55
Ayrshire	348	2
Guernsey	232	1
Jersey	348	2
Other	117	*
Total Beef Breeds	7,740	40
Hereford	5,805	30
Other	1,935	10
Total Dairy & Beef Breeds	19,350	10

(See Diagram Pg. 2)

In Table V the grades of Nova Scotia slaughter cattle marketed in the Atlantic Provinces to livestock sales or directly to plants during the 1980-82 period are shown. The slaughter cattle graded in 1982 were 32% A, 18% B-C and 48% D. Only 42% of slaughter cattle and calves,however, were marketed in this manner and only 35% of all cattle and calves (which includes 7,700 feeders shipped out of the Province). Slaughter cattle and calves not graded included approximately 12,400 cull cows (and bulls), 3,200 slaughter calves and 7,900 other cattle, many of which would have been grass-fed. These ungraded cattle were killed on farms and in Provincially inspected plants and by other commercial slaughter operations.

Table V Grades of N.S. Slaughter Cattle & Calves Marketed in the Atlantic Provinces to Livestock Sales or Directly to Packing Plants 1980-82

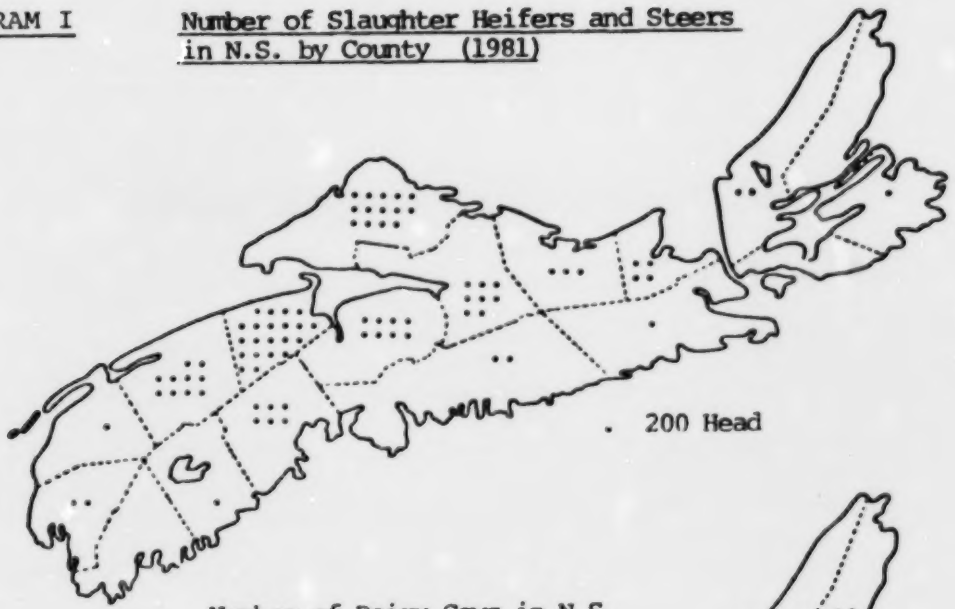
			1982	1981	1980
				- head -	
Cattle	Steers	A1,2 1000+	2401	2169	2312
		A1,2 -1,000	500	442	297
		A3,4	25	31	41
		B & C	1471	975	1172
	Heifers	A1,2 850+	1070	788	797
		A1,2 -850	488	479	294
		A3,4	40	42	45
		B&C	1073	959	1037
	Cows	D1,2	2702	2009	2813
		D3,5	4075	3472	3514
		D4	139	103	150
	Bulls		369	342	423
	Total Cattle	Slaughter		14,353	
Calves	White Veal		-	-	-
	Good Veal		361	204	151
	Good Butcher		24	22	11
	Common All Weights		2103	904	893
	Total Slaughter Calves		2488	1130	1055
	Total Slaughter Cattle and Calves		16,841	12,941	13,950

III Location of Cattle Production/Supplies in Nova Scotia

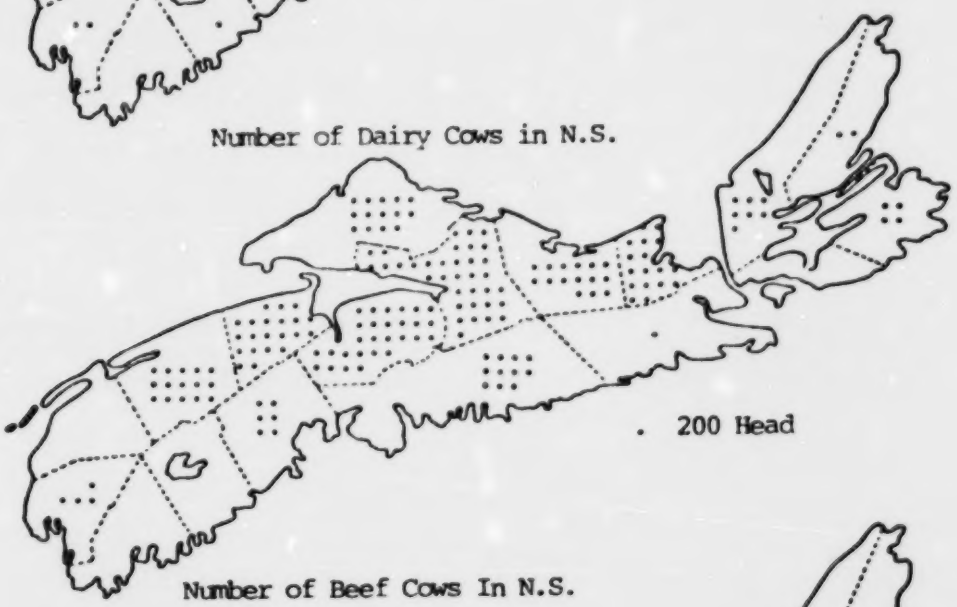
Nova Scotia's cattle population is concentrated somewhat in Kings, Hants and Colchester counties. These three counties reported 44% of all cattle and calves in 1981 and 40% of beef cows. The adjoining counties of Annapolis, Cumberland, Pictou and Antigonish bring the total proportion of cattle in these seven major farming counties up to 79%. The provincial distribution of beef cows and dairy cows is similar and these same counties accounted for 76% of the beef breeding herd. Halifax County has 4% of the cattle in Nova Scotia and these are also in proximity to the geographic centre of cattle production. There are roughly 94,000 cattle within a 100 km radius of Truro.

The raising of cattle to slaughter weight is more concentrated. Kings County alone accounts for one-quarter of the steers and slaughter heifers over one year on farms.

DIAGRAM I **Number of Slaughter Heifers and Steers in N.S. by County (1981)**



Number of Dairy Cows in N.S.



Number of Beef Cows In N.S.

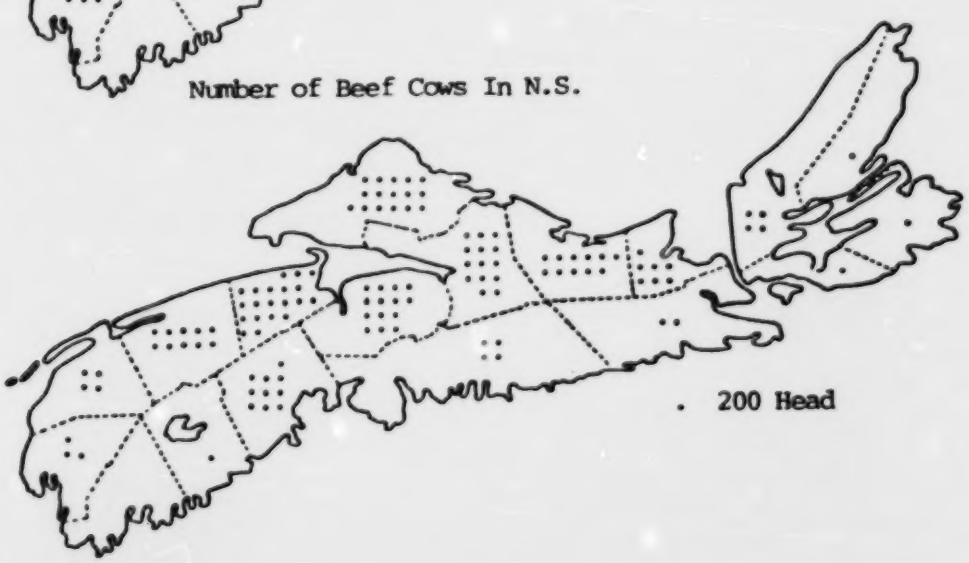


Table VI

Cattle on Farms by County
Nova Scotia June 1, 1981

Item	Province	Anna.	Anti.	C.B.	Col.	Cum.
			- Number -			
Cattle, total	140,209	12,358	10,468	2,424	21,662	15,271
Bulls, 1 year and over	2,180	152	124	48	255	241
Cows, total	60,309	4,817	2,776	1,142	9,726	6,003
Cows/dairy purposes	36,237	2,915	3,347	891	2,766	3,285
Cows/beef purposes	24,070	1,902	1,429	251	2,766	3,285
Heifers,1 year&over	30,421	2,659	2,543	550	5,443	2,894
Heifers/ dairy herd replacement	17,673	1,516	1,767	394	4,024	1,204
Heifers/ beef herd replacement	8,128	830	407	107	969	954
Heifers/ slaughter	4,620	313	369	49	450	736
Steers,1 year and over	12,481	1,740	466	135	1,116	1,979
Calves, under 1 year	34,818	2,990	2,559	549	5,122	4,154
Cattle on feed	12,618	1,299	799	158	1,278	1,597

Table VI cont'd

Item	Digby	Guys.	Hfx.	Hants	Inver.	Kings
			- Number -			
Cattle, total	2,055	1,249	6,238	18,348	4,954	21,620
Bulls, 1 year and over	69	31	101	269	75	313
Cows, total	748	541	2,976	8,583	2,333	8,293
Cows/dairy purposes	46	200	2,122	5,697	1,451	4,287
Cows/beef purposes	702	341	854	2,886	882	4,006
Heifers,1 year&over	307	227	1,389	4,086	1,079	4,489
Heifers/Dairy Herd Replacement	X	92	870	2,501	704	2,203
Heifers/Beef Herd Replacement	222	108	359	1,076	261	1,256
Heifers/slaughter	X	25	160	509	114	1,030
Steers,1 year and over	279	80	332	1,142	212	3,090
Calves under 1 year	652	370	1,440	4,268	1,255	5,435
Cattle on Feed	652	370	1,440	1,679	281	3,044

Table VI cont'd

Item	Lunen.	Pict.	Queens	Rich.	Shel.	Vict.	Yarm.
			- Number -				
Cattle, total	6,671	11,107	910	464	261	1,153	2,996
Bulls, 1 year and over	145	245	21	13	8	15	55
Cows, total	2,682	5,095	342	201	97	558	1,396
Cows/dairy purposes	1,213	2,981	49	94	10	375	881
Cows/beef purposes	1,469	2,114	293	107	87	183	515
Heifers, 1 year and over	1,283	2,314	173	101	54	236	594
Heifers/dairy hrd replacement	519	1,412	8	43	X	133	272
Heifers/beef hrd replacement	485	677	89	44	47	61	176
Heifers/slaughter	279	225	76	14	X	42	146
Steers, 1 year and over	862	442	129	42	47	46	342
Calves, under 1 year	1,699	3,011	245	107	55	298	609
Cattle on feed	636	501	170	62	17	43	379

IV Nova Scotia Cattle Prices

Nova Scotia cattle prices are tied to the overall North American market. Despite the net import position of the province for beef, live cattle prices are below levels in Ontario and usually below prices in Western Canada as well. Local price differentials with other markets are related to low volumes, variability of quality, variability and seasonality of slaughter volumes and other regional difficulties faced by slaughterers. Higher finishing costs as well as different market prospects for slaughter cattle similarly impact upon feeder cattle prices.

In the 1978-81 period slaughter cattle prices in Truro were generally 4¢/lb. below Toronto prices. Higher shrinkage at the Toronto stockyards would have reduced the difference in market returns to producers somewhat. Excluding A1,A2 steers the differential between Toronto and Truro prices for slaughter cattle in 1982 averaged about 5¢/lb. unadjusted for differences in shrinkage. There are significant differences in the Truro-Toronto basis between livestock classes. In the case of slaughter cows differentials are small. Between 1978 and 1982, D cows in Truro were 2.5¢/lb. below Toronto on average. The price differential for B & C steers averaged 4.9¢/lb. below Toronto and B & C heifers were 3.7¢/lb. lower. The largest price difference of 7.3¢/lb. occurred for A1,A2 steers while A1,A2 heifer prices had less of a difference with a 5.1¢/lb. price spread.

These relative situations reflect the higher volumes of the lower priced classes of livestock and the role they play in the markets serviced by local slaughterers. With small and variable offerings of A1,A2 steers these do not receive the prices paid in Toronto for pens of such cattle of uniform quality and by slaughtering operations which virtually specialize in top of the line beef. Farm operations consistently producing higher grade cattle in Nova Scotia usually have pricing arrangements with local slaughterers or market them as freezer beef.

Prices at the Toronto stockyards are the highest in Canada so Nova Scotia price differentials with other markets are lower. During the past five years, provincial prices compared with Winnipeg are as follows: A1,A2 steers -3.1¢/lb, A1,A2 Heifers -1.2¢ lb, B&C Steers -0.1¢ lb, B&C heifers +3.1¢ lb., and D1,2 cows +0.8¢ lb.

Table VII

Comparative Annual Average Cattle Prices
Truro, Toronto and Winnipeg
1978 - 82

Class	Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Truro* Price Spread With Winnipeg	Truro* Price Spread With Toronto
		- $/cwt -			
A1,A2 Steers**					
1982	69.95	74.32	80.04	-4.37	-10.09
1981	72.12	76.12	79.97	-4.00	-7.85
1980	72.63	76.35	81.22	-3.72	-8.59
1979	75.12	75.97	80.02	-0.85	-4.90
1978	55.90	58.30	61.80	-2.40	-5.90
A1,A2 Heifers**					
1982	67.25	68.83	74.42	-1.58	-7.17
1981	69.88	71.96	75.67	-2.08	-5.79
1980	71.78	73.61	77.16	-1.83	-5.38
1979	73.36	72.73	76.51	+0.63	-3.15
1978	53.60	54.75	58.34	-1.15	-4.74
B&C Steers					
1982	58.70	61.58	66.11	-2.88	-7.41
1981	64.20	63.34	67.37	+0.86	-3.17
1980	66.98	65.12	70.80	+1.86	-3.82
1979	68.21	66.46	72.98	+1.75	-4.77
1978	47.53	49.72	53.01	-2.19	-5.48

* Higher shrinkage at the Toronto and Winnipeg Stockyards would reduce the actual market differentials from the simple price differences shown here.

** The low volume of A1A2 cattle at the weekly sales in Truro is a factor influencing relative prices with the large volume markets.

Table VII - cont'd

Comparative Annual Average Cattle Price

Class	Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Truro* Price Spread With Winnipeg	Truro* Price Spread With Toronto
		- $/Cwt -			
B&C Heifers					
1982	58.04	51.75	62.11	+6.29	-4.07
1981	61.66	56.54	64.27	+5.12	-2.61
1980	63.57	61.80	66.79	+1.77	-3.22
1979	65.99	63.48	70.19	+2.51	-4.20
1978	45.83	45.91	49.68	-0.08	-3.85
D1,2 Cows					
1982	47.43	46.84	50.46	+0.59	-3.03
1981	50.12	48.91	52.96	+1.21	-2.84
1980	54.17	53.76	56.43	+0.41	-2.26
1979	58.99	57.36	60.64	+1.63	-1.65
1978	41.86	41.82	43.08	+0.04	-1.22
D3,4 Cows					
1982	43.32	43.10	46.25	+0.22	-2.93
1981	46.90	45.65	48.71	+1.25	-1.81
1980	50.69	52.10	53.04	-1.41	-2.35
1979	53.49	55.89	57.58	-2.40	-4.09

* Higher shrinkage at the Toronto and Winnipeg Stockyards would reduce the actual market differentials from the simple price differences shown here.

Table VIII
Average Prices of A1, 2 Steers at Public Stockyards and Assembly Points

		Truro	Winnipeg*	Toronto	Montreal*	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
		- $/cwt -						
1982	J	65.50	66.49	74.12		-.99	-8.62	
	F	65.00	68.77	75.75		-3.77	-10.75	
	M	64.66	70.13	77.00		-5.47	-12.34	
	A	71.75	75.85	82.07		-4.10	-10.32	
	M	78.50	84.47	90.58		-5.97	-12.08	
	J	79.50	83.72	90.30		-4.22	-10.80	
	J	73.00	78.85	84.34		-5.85	-11.34	
	A	74.00	74.93	81.75		-.93	-7.75	
	S	69.50	74.64	79.51		-4.14	-10.01	
	O	66.00	70.21	74.55		-4.21	-8.55	
	N	65.00	72.48	75.70		-7.48	-10.70	
	D	67.00	71.37	74.91	75.62	-4.37	-7.91	-8.91
1981	J	77.33	79.80	82.79	81.00	-2.47	-5.46	-3.67
	F	72.00	75.70	79.36		-3.70	-7.36	
	M	74.50	74.12	78.93		0.38	-4.43	
	A	72.12	75.54	78.73		-3.42	-6.61	
	M	74.00	77.82	81.34		-3.82	-7.34	
	J	77.33	78.51	83.03	63.96	-1.18	-5.70	13.37
	J	74.00	78.11	83.32		-4.11	-9.32	
	A	-	77.22	81.69				
	S	70.00	76.08	80.14		-6.08	-10.14	
	O	66.50	75.66	78.99		-9.16	-2.49	
	N	67.25	72.85	76.43		-5.60	-9.18	
	D	68.33	72.14	74.90		-3.81	-6.57	
1980	J	77.75	79.66	82.99	82.00	-1.91	-5.24	-4.25
	F	72.25	78.46	82.36		-6.21	-10.11	
	M	68.58	73.13	78.83	80.80	-4.55	-10.25	-12.22
	A	65.50	70.56	75.45		-5.06	-9.95	
	M	65.60	72.65	76.57		-7.05	-10.97	
	J	67.75	71.66	78.08	76.51	-3.91	-10.33	-8.76
	J	71.00	74.76	81.20	75.00	-3.76	-10.20	-4.00
	A	76.00	77.13	84.14	80.61	-1.13	-8.14	-4.61
	S	78.00	80.32	83.88	82.84	-2.32	-5.88	-4.84
	O	75.20	79.64	83.91		-4.44	-8.71	
	N	76.00	77.65	83.85		-1.65	-7.85	
	D	78.00	80.58	83.42		-2.58	-5.42	

VIII cont'd **A1, 2 Steers**

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
				- $/cwt -				
1979	J	67.62	67.78	74.50	68.49	0.16	-6.88	0.87
	F	76.00	76.29	80.79	74.84	-0.29	-4.79	1.16
	M	81.00	78.83	83.97	80.19	2.17	-2.79	-.81
	A	79.00	78.81	84.14	79.55	0.19	-5.14	-.55
	M	80.50	80.26	83.62	80.36	0.24	-3.12	0.14
	J	79.80	80.62	83.05	78.94	-0.82	-3.25	-.86
	J	71.00	76.36	78.14	77.27	-5.36	-7.14	-6.27
	A	71.66	72.24	75.04	71.70	-0.58	-3.38	-0.04
	S	76.66	75.54	78.28	73.13	1.12	-1.62	3.53
	O	72.00	73.82	78.38	73.58	1.82	-6.38	-1.58
	N	71.20	74.51	78.51	74.88	-3,31	-7.31	-3.68
	D	75.00	76.67	81.92	-	-1.67	-6.92	-
1978	J	41.00	44.84	49.32	46.00	-3.84	-8.32	-5.00
	F	43.50	45.41	49.76	46.67	-1.91	-6.26	-3.17
	M	43.66	49.95	52.88	47.79	-6.29	-9.22	-4.13
	A	50.25	55.08	59.67	52.73	-4.83	-9.42	-2.48
	M	55.25	61.50	66.16	59.32	-6.25	-10.91	-4.07
	J	60.25	66.17	67.18	64.29	-5.92	-6.93	-4.04
	J	62.66	60.80	64.52	61.53	-1.86	-1.86	1.13
	A	61.00	61.54	64.77	61.61	-0.54	-3.77	0.61
	S	60.33	62.66	65.11	62.38	-2.33	-4.78	-2.05
	O	62.00	64.08	67.54	65.24	-2.08	-5.54	-3.24
	N	65.00	63.75	66.93	64.22	1.25	-1.93	0.78
	D	66.00	63.82	67.86	64.02	2.18	1.86	1.98

* A1, 2 1000 lbs. and over

Table IX **Average Prices of B + C Steers at Public Stockyards and Assembly Points**

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
				- $/cwt -				
1982	J	55.66	56.07	62.28	57.30	-0.41	-6.62	-1.64
	F	57.50	55.67	62.98		1.83	-5.48	
	M	57.00	55.66	66.66	56.93	1.34	-9.66	0.07
	A	59.75	60.47	70.00	53.70	-0.72	-10.25	6.05
	M	62.40	70.40	74.58	63.05	-8.00	-12.18	-0.65
	J	66.87	75.42	74.87	67.42	-8.55	-8.00	-0.55
	J	62.25	66.88	67.74	63.16	-4.63	-5.49	-0.91
	A	58.67	61.68	65.72	60.40	-3.01	-7.05	-1.73
	S	58.00	61.67	62.48	58.07	-3.67	-4.48	-0.07
	O	54.83	57.62	60.74	58.94	-2.79	-5.91	-4.11
	N	56.00	59.20	62.49	54.15	-3.20	-6.49	1.85
	D	55.50	58.31	62.89	59.89	-2.81	-7.39	-4.39
1981	J	69.20	64.31	68.52	65.03	-4.89	0.68	4.17
	F	66.25	64.39	63.77	61.07	1.89	2.48	5.18
	M	64.80	63.83	63.71	60.98	0.97	1.09	3.82
	A	65.00	65.39	65.80	64.61	0.39	-0.80	0.39
	M	74.57	67.41	68.40	60.98	7.16	6.17	13.59
	J	66.00	67.17	68.45	63.07	1.17	-2.45	2.93
	J	67.91	66.25	71.31	65.35	1.66	-3.40	2.56
	A	60.75	63.77	71.08	59.53	-3.02	-10.33	1.22
	S	61.00	61.82	70.00	57.51	-0.82	-9.00	3.49
	O	59.28	60.25	70.09	54.52	-0.97	-10.81	4.76
	N	55.40	57.21	64.28	53.41	-1.81	-8.88	1.99
	D	60.33	58.29	63.11	59.72	2.04	-2.78	0.61
1980	J	71.45	68.29	72.37	71.59	3.16	-0.92	-0.14
	F	70.00	68.28	72.58	68.09	1.72	-2.58	1.91
	M	67.93	64.57	69.80	65.56	3.36	-1.87	2.37
	A	64.00	62.57	67.76	62.28	1.43	-3.76	1.72
	M	64.57	62.99	68.27	63.03	1.58	-3.70	-1.54
	J	65.50	62.00	67.40	61.46	3.50	-1.90	4.04
	J	67.66	63.11	71.67	61.55	4.55	-4.01	6.11
	A	67.83	65.32	73.15	65.70	2.51	-5.32	2.13
	S	67.62	67.78	73.43	67.17	-0.16	-5.81	0.45
	O	63.60	66.98	72.00	63.11	-3.38	-8.40	0.49
	N	65.14	64.86	70.81	64.76	0.28	-5.67	0.38
	D	68.50	64.78	70.42	62.89	3.72	-1.92	5.61

Table IX cont'd **Average Prices B+C Steers**

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
				- $/cwt -				
1979	J	63.40	56.71	68.36	63.07	6.69	-4.96	0.33
	F	68.75	65.52	75.24	66.82	3.23	-6.49	1.93
	M	72.37	69.00	78.83	70.70	3.37	-6.46	1.67
	A	73.66	69.42	77.50	72.49	4.24	-3.84	1.17
	M	73.00	69.96	77.25	70.93	3.04	-4.25	2.07
	J	72.28	70.97	77.57	69.78	1.31	-5.29	2.50
	J	69.37	69.97	73.08	72.78	0.60	-3.71	-3.41
	A	67.40	62.87	66.00	63.91	4.53	1.60	3.49
	S	66.20	68.29	67.98	67.56	-2.09	-1.78	-1.36
	O	66.33	66.10	69.78	64.61	0.23	-3.45	1.72
	N	61.28	63.26	71.33	68.13	-1.98	-10.05	-6.85
	D	64.50	65.45	72.89	67.88	-0.95	-8.39	-3.38
1980	J	33.28	36.93	39.00	37.54	-3.65	-5.72	-4.26
	F	35.37	37.47	40.14	37.40	-2.10	-4.77	-2.03
	M	35.75	43.98	45.11	38.63	-6.23	-9.36	-2.88
	A	43.80	49.04	51.41	43.25	-5.24	-7.61	0.55
	M	48.28	55.73	59.49	50.01	-7.45	-11.21	-1.73
	J	53.00	60.10	61.02	54.50	-7.10	-8.02	-1.50
	J	52.66	51.24	54.73	53.42	1.42	-2.07	-0.76
	A	53.00	51.37	55.19	53.63	1.63	-2.19	-0.63
	S	50.66	52.00	55.32	53.37	-1.34	-4.66	-2.71
	O	54.75	52.56	57.04	57.21	2.19	-2.29	-2.46
	N	54.85	53.04	56.35	56.37	1.81	-1.50	1.52
	D	55.00	53.26	61.40	54.41	1.74	-6.40	0.59

Table X **Average Prices of D3,4 Cows at Public Stockyards and Assembly Plants**

		Truro*	Winnipeg*	Toronto	Montreal*	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
		- $/cwt -						
1982	J	40.75*	37.97	43.13	42.37	2.78	-2.38	-1.62
	F	40.66*	37.70	43.42	44.67	2.96	-2.76	-4.01
	M	41.00*	43.22	43.16	43.28	-2.22	-2.16	-2.28
	A	44.40*	44.52	47.24	43.21	-0.12	-2.84	1.19
	M	49.75*	45.64	48.30	44.62	4.11	1.45	5.13
	J	50.50*	48.13	52.63	47.85	2.37	-2.13	2.65
	J	49.50*	49.47	52.71	48.35	0.03	-3.21	1.15
	A	46.50*	47.74	48.85	46.47	-1.24	-2.35	0.03
	S	42.50*	45.06	46.83	44.29	-2.56	-4.33	-1.79
	O	39.33*	42.03	45.45	43.22	-2.70	-6.12	-3.89
	N	37.00*	38.21	41.01	39.20	-1.21	-5.22	-2.20
	D	38.00*	37.37	42.32	40.53	.63	-4.32	-2.53
1981	J	51.00*	49.32	49.35	48.56	1.68	1.65	2.44
	F	49.00*	49.38	52.01	49.10	-0.38	-3.01	-0.10
	M	48.75*	49.33	50.48	48.64	-0.58	-1.73	-0.11
	A	50.25*	50.37	50.49	48.69	-0.01	-0.24	1.56
	M	50.20*	45.67	48.73	51.43	4.53	1.47	-1.23
	J	53.25*	49.17	50.36	49.32	4.08	2.89	3.93
	J	49.62*	46.38	53.44	50.41	3.24	-3.82	-0.79
	A	48.75*	46.99	51.97	50.36	1.76	-3.22	-1.61
	S	45.75*	47.30	50.59	48.89	-1.55	-4.84	-3.14
	O	41.00*	40.18	45.09	43.33	0.82	-4.09	-2.33
	N	37.25*	37.36	43.12	41.38	-0.11	-5.87	-4.13
	D	38.00*	36.43	38.94	41.12	1.57	-0.94	-3.12
1980	J	52.25*	51.13	55.29	52.76	1.12	-3.04	-0.51
	F	54.00*	53.27	57.08	53.83	0.73	-3.08	0.17
	M	53.50*	51.97	55.41	52.25	1.53	-1.91	1.25
	A	50.00*	52.18	55.12	49.65	-2.18	-5.12	.35
	M	48.40*	48.68	52.74	48.96	-0.28	-4.34	-.56
	J	51.75*	44.42	49.46	48.87	7.33	2.29	2.88
	J	52.25*	46.20	51.91	48.94	6.05	.34	3.31
	A	51.40*	52.70	55.06	51.76	-1.30	-3.66	-0.36
	S	50.75*	52.00	53.82	51.90	-1.25	-3.07	-1.15
	O	47.60*	50.03	52.34	48.73	-2.43	-4.74	-1.13
	N	47.75*	72.51	48.79	49.34	-24.76	-1.04	-1.59
	D	48.66*	50.21	49.54	48.97	-1.55	-0.88	-0.31

Table X cont'd **Average Prices D3,4**

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread With Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
				- $/cwt -				
1979	J	51.00	52.46	55.44	52.58	-1.46	-4.44	-1.58
	F	56.37	58.13	61.07	58.23	-1.76	-4.70	-1.86
	M	60.20	61.73	62.81	60.02	-1.53	-2.61	0.18
	A	57.50	62.47	64.60	59.54	-4.97	-7.10	-2.04
	M	57.50	62.16	60.34	57.59	-4.66	-2.84	-0.09
	J	57.00	56.21	58.69	58.09*	0.79	-1.69	-1.09
	J	53.25	55.84	58.92	55.85	-2.59	-5.67	-2.60
	A	52.10	54.07	53.65	53.32	-1.97	-1.55	-1.22
	S	53.71	53.12	52.98	51.44	0.59	0.73	2.27
	O	47.12	50.73	53.81	49.94	-3.61	-6.69	-2.82
	N	47.70	50.51	53.06	51.81	-2.81	-5.36	-4.11
	D	48.50	53.25	55.63	51.32	-4.75	-7.13	-2.82

Note

* -D3
A -D4
D3,4
B -D3,5
T -D3,4,5

Table XI **Average Prices of Slaughter Cows D1,2 at Public Stockyards and Assembly Points**

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
				- $/cwt -				
1982	J	44.75	42.57	48.14	47.90	2.18	-3.39	-3.15
	F	46.33	41.96	47.97	50.28	4.37	-1.64	-3.95
	M	45.33	46.88	50.00	48.56	-1.55	-4.67	-3.23
	A	48.40	48.48	50.47	51.29	-0.08	-2.07	-2.89
	M	52.50	50.55	51.84	52.42	1.95	0.66	0.08
	J	53.75	51.29	55.21	55.14	2.46	-1.46	-1.39
	J	52.00	52.94	57.12	55.27	-0.94	-5.12	-3.27
	A	49.50	51.55	54.34	53.29	-2.05	-4.84	-3.79
	S	46.00	48.95	51.22	50.96	-2.95	-5.22	-4.96
	O	47.66	45.75	48.90	49.49	1.91	-1.24	-1.83
	N	42.00	40.92	44.50	45.51	1.08	-2.50	-3.51
	D	41.00	40.34	45.90	47.34	0.66	-4.90	-6.34
1981	J	54.00	50.78	54.44	54.58	3.22	-0.44	-0.58
	F	52.50	51.27	56.04	55.53	1.23	-3.54	-3.03
	M	51.00	50.43	54.29	54.23	0.57	-3.29	-3.23
	A	52.50	51.30	53.59	52.78	1.20	-1.09	-0.28
	M	53.00	50.69	52.48	54.34	2.31	0.52	-1.34
	J	56.00	50.77	55.16	56.16	5.23	0.84	-0.16
	J	53.10	52.03	56.72	57.33	1.07	-3.62	-4.23
	A	51.50	52.46	55.69	57.46	-.96	-4.19	-5.96
	S	48.50	50.47	54.44	56.17	-1.97	-5.94	-7.67
	O	45.40	43.49	50.25	51.70	1.91	-4.85	-6.30
	N	41.50	41.92	47.58	49.33	-0.42	-6.08	-7.83
	D	42.50	41.37	44.85	46.34	1.13	-2.35	-3.84
1980	J	56.00	52.51	60.83	61.38	3.49	-4.83	-5.38
	F	57.80	53.79	62.36	59.76	4.01	-4.56	-1.96
	M	57.50	52.59	58.11	57.01	5.09	-0.61	0.49
	A	54.33	52.81	57.02	55.48	1.52	-2.69	-1.15
	M	52.40	49.95	53.60	53.89	2.45	-1.20	-1.49
	J	54.75	48.68	52.49	54.66	6.07	2.26	0.29
	J	55.00	50.97	54.50	54.08	4.03	0.50	0.92
	A	55.60	53.97	57.18	58.21	1.63	-1.58	-2.61
	S	53.75	54.18	57.37	58.39	-0.43	-3.62	-4.64
	O	51.00	52.93	55.54	57.17	-1.93	-4.54	-6.17
	N	50.00	70.96	54.11	57.06	-20.96	-4.11	-7.06
	D	52.00	51.82	54.12	54.97	0.18	-2.12	-4.97

Table XI cont'd **Average Prices Cows D1,2**

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
				- $/cwt -				
1979	J	57.00	55.68	59.49	58.35	1.32	-2.49	-1.35
	F	62.50	60.61	63.61	63.97	1.89	-1.11	-1.47
	M	65.20	63.43	65.49	65.05	1.77	-0.29	0.15
	A	63.33	63.32	66.31	64.16	0.01	-2.98	-0.83
	M	63.50	62.60	62.84	63.78	0.90	0.64	-0.28
	J	62.40	60.25	62.09	63.35	2.15	0.31	-0.95
	J	58.00	56.99	58.51	65.13	1.01	-0.51	-7.13
	A	57.20	54.89	55.58	60.34	2.31	1.62	-3.14
	S	58.50	54.36	58.40	58.27	4.14	0.10	0.23
	O	52.50	51.44	57.21	57.10	1.06	-4.71	-4.60
	N	54.20	51.09	57.75	58.10	3.11	-3.55	-3.90
	D	53.66	53.74	60.17	58.28	-0.08	-6.51	-4.62
1978	J	28.00	28.13	28.73	29.61	-0.13	-0.73	-1.61
	F	32.25	33.11	32.80	32.63	-0.86	-0.55	-0.38
	M	33.33	36.15	36.64	34.06	-2.82	-3.31	-0.73
	A	39.50	42.20	42.44	41.04	-2.70	-2.94	-1.54
	M	42.50	45.99	44.12	44.77	-3.49	-1.62	-2.27
	J	44.80	45.87	45.44	47.60	-1.07	-0.64	-2.80
	J	46.25	42.89	44.88	51.13	3.36	1.37	-4.88
	A	44.50	42.19	44.15	48.03	2.31	0.35	-3.53
	S	44.20	44.02	45.53	47.56	0.18	-1.33	-3.36
	O	46.00	50.44	55.49	50.04	-4.44	-9.49	-4.04
	N	49.75	44.32	47.96	49.98	5.43	1.79	-0.23
	D	51.25	46.57	48.84	51.20	4.68	2.41	0.05

Table XII

Average Prices of B+C Heifers at Public Stockyards and Assembly Plants

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
		- $/cwt -						
1982	J	56.00	46.60	55.89	52.45	9.40	0.11	3.55
	F	54.75	46.49	58.57		8.26	-3.82	
	M	56.40	47.36	61.33	51.25	9.04	-4.93	5.15
	A	59.20	55.13	64.28	53.76	4.07	-5.08	5.44
	M	65.20	56.96	70.22	57.30	8.24	-5.02	7.90
	J	64.25	59.60	69.75	60.29	4.65	-5.50	3.96
	J	59.50	57.75	63.41	57.41	1.75	-3.91	2.09
	A	58.00	55.95	62.17	57.47	2.05	-4.17	0.53
	S	57.50	51.78	61.13	56.45	5.72	-3.63	1.05
	O	53.20	49.96	58.15	52.43	3.24	-4.95	0.77
	N	59.00	47.58	57.87	52.49	11.42	1.13	6.51
	D	53.50	45.89	62.59	51.04	7.61	-9.09	2.46
1981	J	66.57	61.12	64.54	60.41	5.45	2.03	6.16
	F	62.20	56.79	63.35	58.06	5.41	-1.15	4.14
	M	65.20	58.29	64.18	59.53	6.91	1.02	5.67
	A	63.50	59.69	65.28	60.44	3.81	-1.78	3.06
	M	63.77	60.84	67.00	59.06	2.93	-3.23	4.71
	J	66.00	60.25	67.24	58.37	5.75	-1.24	7.63
	J	63.33	60.04	68.11	61.14	3.29	-4.78	2.19
	A	61.14	57.76	65.82	59.28	3.38	-4.68	1.86
	S	60.57	57.27	64.86	56.43	3.30	-4.29	4.14
	O	56.25	53.30	64.37	55.46	2.95	-8.12	0.79
	N	55.25	47.67	59.27	51.86	7.58	-4.02	3.39
	D	56.16	45.46	57.29	29.61	10.70	-1.13	6.55
1980	J	65.16	64.60	70.42	63.50	0.56	-5.26	1.66
	F	63.42	63.22	69.81	63.44	0.20	-6.39	-0.02
	M	67.66	59.43	65.06	61.42	8.23	2.60	6.24
	A	60.40	57.63	65.88	57.47	2.77	-5.48	2.93
	M	60.88	60.09	66.10	61.01	0.79	-5.22	-0.13
	J	62.00	57.02	67.23	60.70	4.98	-5.23	1.30
	J	64.20	59.28	66.40	60.43	4.92	-2.20	3.7
	A	63.83	62.10	68.14	62.05	1.73	-4.31	1.78
	S	64.87	63.50	66.00	64.00	1.37	-1.13	0.87
	O	63.33	62.86	66.76	61.42	0.47	-3.43	1.91
	N	62.00	70.77	64.70	59.80	-8.77	-2.70	2.20
	D	65.20	61.16	65.00	58.44	4.04	0.20	6.76

Table XII cont'd

Average Prices of B+C Heifers

		Truro	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
1979	J	60.33	56.23	64.95	61.04	4.10	-4.62	-0.71
	F	65.87	63.79	72.25	66.40	2.08	-6.38	-0.53
	M	71.66	65.80	74.56	69.28	5.86	-2.90	2.38
	A	70.60	66.57	75.51	66.73	4.03	-4.91	3.87
	M	70.75	65.84	75.97	67.42	4.91	-5.22	3.33
	J	71.20	67.79	74.92	66.21	3.41	-3.72	4.99
	J	69.50	65.61	70.18	66.84	3.89	-0.68	2.66
	A	62.85	60.00	64.00	63.40	2.85	-1.15	-0.55
	S	65.71	63.93	67.28	64.21	1.78	-1.57	1.50
	O	61.87	62.69	69.00	63.32	-0.82	-7.13	-1.45
	N	60.80	61.12	68.42	61.33	-0.32	-7.62	-0.53
	D	60.80	62.39	65.27	61.17	-1.59	-4.47	-0.37
1978	J	33.25	31.13	35.00	30.73	2.12	-1.75	2.52
	F	34.42	31.05	35.76	33.88	3.37	-1.34	0.54
	M	34.75	38.22	41.69	36.27	-3.47	-6.94	-1.52
	A	41.14	45.54	50.21	41.15	-4.40	-9.07	-0.01
	M	46.75	53.09	53.41	45.05	-6.34	-6.66	1.70
	J	51.25	57.03	58.49	50.50	-5.78	-7.24	0.75
	J	46.57	46.81	51.71	51.71	-0.24	-5.14	-5.14
	A	49.62	46.89	51.23	50.31	2.73	-1.61	-0.69
	S	49.80	48.32	52.20	49.76	1.48	-2.40	0.04
	O	53.50	50.44	55.49	50.04	3.06	-1.99	3.46
	N	54.28	51.06	54.54	51.70	3.22	-0.26	2.58
	D	54.66	51.45	56.52	51.58	3.21	-1.86	3.08

Table XIII **Average Prices of A1,2 Heifers at Public Stockyards and Assembly Points**

		Truro	Winnipeg*	Toronto	Montreal*	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
1982	J	61.78	61.75	68.68		0.03	-6.90	
	F	63.30	63.36	69.55	57.20	-0.06	-6.25	
	M	64.66	64.91	72.16		-0.25	-7.50	
	A	69.20	70.96	75.05		-1.76	-5.85	
	M	76.00	74.53	81.48		1.47	-5.48	
	J	73.75	74.17	81.63		-0.42	-7.88	
	J	70.50	72.25	77.65	77.60	-1.75	-7.15	-7.10
	A	68.50	69.78	77.06		-1.28	-8.56	
	S	67.00	70.78	75.60		-3.78	-8.60	
	O	62.33	66.97	71.45		-4.64	-9.12	
	N	65.00	69.36	71.37		-4.36	-6.37	
	D	65.00	67.22	71.40		-2.22	-6.40	
1981	J	-	76.55	78.15				
	F	72.00	73.26	75.54		-1.26	-3.54	
	M	73.13	71.70	75.78		1.43	-2.65	
	A	71.00	73.92	75.03		-2.92	-4.03	
	M	72.80	74.88	77.48		-2.08	-4.68	
	J	75.66	74.18	79.56		1.48	-3.90	
	J	72.25	73.43	78.31		-1.21	-6.06	
	A	68.66	70.69	77.49		-2.03	-8.83	
	S	68.00	69.37	75.04		-1.37	-7.04	
	O	66.20	68.20	75.17		-2.00	-8.97	
	N	64.50	68.53	70.81		-4.03	-6.31	
	D	64.50	68.81	69.67		-4.31	-5.17	
1980	J	74.50	75.51	80.78		-1.01	-6.28	
	F	65.00	74.34	79.23		-9.34	-14.23	
	M	71.00	70.10	74.51		0.90	-3.51	
	A	66.66	67.06	72.54		-0.40	-5.88	
	M	70.00	68.84	74.05		1.16	-4.05	
	J	72.00	66.91	73.20	75.00	3.09	-1.20	-3.00
	J	72.33	70.32	76.12		2.01	-3.79	
	A	73.40	73.30	78.53		0.10	-5.13	
	S	74.50	76.51	79.54	78.23	-2.01	-5.04	-3.73
	O	74.25	76.39	80.34		-2.14	-6.09	
	N	73.75	87.35	78.66		-13.60	-4.91	
	D	74.00	76.77	78.46		-2.77	-4.46	

Table XIII cont'd **Average Prices of A1,2 Heifers**

		Truro	Winnipeg*	Toronto	Montreal*	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
1979	J	66.33	64.33	71.03	65.98	2.00	-4.70	0.35
	F	72.00	71.73	77.94	75.47	0.27	-5.94	-3.47
	M	78.20	75.37	79.55	77.74	2.83	-1.35	0.46
	A	80.50	75.69	81.03	77.25	4.81	-0.53	3.25
	M	77.75	76.95	82.45	77.18	0.80	-4.70	0.57
	J	77.25	77.68	80.95	78.30	-0.43	-3.70	-1.05
	J	73.75	72.72	73.72	79.16	1.03	0.03	-5.41
	A	70.25	68.54	71.05	71.56	1.71	-0.80	-1.31
	S	73.50	73.20	73.52	72.64	0.30	-0.02	0.86
	O	69.33	71.97	73.21	74.95	-2.64	-3.88	-5.62
	N	69.80	70.84	74.16	69.75	-1.04	-4.36	-0.05
	D	71.66	73.83	79.62	-	-2.17	-7.96	
1978	J	39.66	39.42	46.21		0.24	-6.55	
	F	42.00	40.47	46.25		1.53	-4.25	
	M	42.50	45.02	49.70	42.54	-2.52	-7.20	-0.04
	A	49.00	50.71	56.57	47.45	-1.71	-7.57	1.55
	M	53.50	59.25	63.78	56.48	-5.75	-10.28	-2.98
	J	58.40	64.00	65.06	63.50	-5.60	-6.66	-5.10
	J	57.00	58.20	60.00	58.00	-1.20	-3.00	-1.00
	A	57.00	57.15	61.00	58.21	-0.15	-4.00	-1.21
	S	58.66	59.20	61.76	56.24	-0.54	-3.10	2.42
	O	61.50	61.64	62.62	62.70	-0.14	-1.12	-1.20
	N	62.00	61.14	63.21	63.08	0.86	-1.21	-1.08
	D	62.00	60.85	63.92	60.75	1.15	-1.92	1.25

* A1,2 850 lbs.and over

Table XIV

Average Prices of Veal Calves at Public Stockyards and Assembly Points

		Truro*	Winnipeg[1]	Toronto[1]	Montreal[1]	Price Spread with Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
1978	J	48.25	50.92	46.60	59.46	-2.67	1.65	-11.21
	F	52.33	52.77	50.79	58.16	0.44	1.54	-5.83
	M	46.50	59.31	62.82	63.39	-12.81	-16.32	-16.89
	A	59.33	63.88	59.68	64.37	-4.55	0.35	-5.04
	M	69.50	66.67	64.24	72.88	2.83	5.26	-3.38
	J	68.40	80.31	83.02	79.93	-11.91	-14.62	-11.53
	J	66.00	77.79	74.53	72.02	-11.79	-8.53	-6.02
	A	61.50	78.84	75.69	73.73	-17.34	-14.19	-12.23
	S	65.40	79.05	74.57	83.17	-13.65	-9.17	-17.77
	O	75.25	74.60	76.23	87.30	0.65	-0.98	-12.05
	N	73.00	79.60	78.80	95.69	-6.60	-5.80	-22.69
	D	78.50	90.81	83.62	103.44	-12.31	-5.12	-24.94
1979	J	83.66	91.32	90.83	106.77	-7.66	-7.17	-23.11
	F	93.66	107.06	96.01	110.44	-13.40	-2.35	-16.78
	M	104.00	116.47	98.06	121.33	-12.47	5.94	-17.33
	A	101.00	118.57	97.53	118.61	-17.57	3.47	-17.61
	M	105.75	117.44	93.13	116.82	-11.69	12.62	-11.07
	J	115.20	124.27	98.50	118.49	-9.07	16.70	-3.29
	J	96.50	119.02	95.85	111.22	-22.52	0.65	-14.72
	A	87.40	112.27	85.70	102.82	-24.87	1.70	-15.42
	S	93.75	107.92	82.14	121.21	-14.17	11.61	-27.46
	O	84.00	106.97	85.28	123.48	-22.97	-1.28	-39.48
	N	97.80	96.38	79.42	123.58	1.42	18.38	-25.78
	D	89.66	103.86	88.64	124.89	-14.20	1.02	-35.23
1980	J	104.50	112.19	90.73	123.67	-7.69	13.77	-19.17
	F	101.20	116.99	89.95	120.54	-15.79	11.25	-19.34
	M	94.50	117.21	94.10	120.40	-25.90	0.40	-25.90
	A	92.00	114.27	90.55	100.62	-22.71	1.45	-7.17
	M	91.80	115.51	90.73	95.12	-23.71	1.07	-3.33
	J	96.75	114.94	90.87	101.42	-18.19	5.88	-4.67
	J	93.00	107.95	92.08	103.36	-14.95	0.92	-10.36
	A	97.40	105.06	83.87	105.45	-7.66	13.53	-8.05
	S	96.50	104.89	84.01	111.41	-8.39	12.49	-14.91
	O	94.80	102.00	77.03	116.36	-7.20	17.77	-21.56
	N	97.00	73.70	79.12	122.22	23.30	17.88	-25.22
	D	104.00	101.69	85.25	125.91	2.31	18.75	-21.91

* - Choice + Good Veal
1 - Good Veal

Table XIV cont'd Average Prices Veal Calves

		Truro*	Winnipeg[1]	Toronto[1]	Montreal[1]	Price Spread With Truro		
						Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal
1981	J	99.40	98.82	82.51	122.21	0.58	16.89	-22.81
	F	95.50	113.93	79.10	114.38	-18.43	16.40	-18.88
	M	101.00	110.98	75.06	116.62	-9.98	25.94	-15.62
	A	94.25	109.63	79.98	114.29	-15.38	14.27	-20.04
	M	98.60	112.60	81.98	109.26	-14.00	16.62	-10.66
	J	94.25	117.76	85.56	110.11	-23.51	8.69	-15.86
	J	93.00	113.94	83.06	102.20	-20.94	9.94	-9.20
	A	82.00	111.53	77.87	98.34	-29.53	4.13	-16.34
	S	87.75	100.04	73.83	104.96	-12.29	13.92	-17.21
	O	80.50	90.33	68.07	111.29	-9.83	12.43	-30.79
	N	85.25	91.59	66.43	113.03	-6.34	18.82	-27.78
	D	84.33	98.13	70.46	113.53	-13.80	13.87	-29.20
1982	J	91.75	100.36	69.49	113.06	-8.61	22.26	-21.31
	F	77.33	109.31	69.53	99.17	-31.98	7.80	-21.84
	M	73.00	117.33	73.00	104.38	-44.33	-	-31.38
	A	87.80	113.53	74.94	99.55	-25.73	12.86	-11.75
	M	84.00	109.63	73.52	91.94	-25.63	10.48	-7.94
	J	87.75	114.26	77.13	93.20	-26.51	10.62	-5.45
	J	77.00	109.98	77.86	91.15	-32.98	-0.86	-14.15
	A	69.50	104.46	78.18	79.45	-34.96	-8.68	-9.95
	S	73.50	103.81	75.46	100.96	-30.31	-1.96	-27.46
	O	74.66	88.86	71.14	109.86	-14.20	3.52	-35.20
	N	91.00	89.24	73.22	111.27	1.76	17.78	-20.27
	D	94.00	100.38	75.53	110.44	-6.38	18.47	-16.44

* - Choice + Good Veal
1 - Good Veal

V Wholesale Dressed Meat Prices and Differentials

Wholesale dressed beef prices (A1,2 steers and heifers) in the Maritimes are reported as 6-7¢ lb. higher than those in Southern Ontario and Manitoba. In the case of D1 cows, the differential with Ontario is a bit higher at 8-9¢ lb. Currently it costs about 9¢ lb. to ship dressed beef from the Prairies to Halifax. Off-setting transport costs somewhat is the lower cost for in-plant aging as the product is aged in transit. Another factor reducing the inter-regional price spread reportedly is the practice of shipping carcasses at the lower quality end of each grade to the less quality sensitive markets in Atlantic Canada.

Origin of Slaughtering and Meat Processor Domestic Shipments to the Atlantic Provinces 1979

	$ 000
New Brunswick	65,309
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland	65,996
Quebec	27,939
Ontario	115,788
Manitoba	30,945
Sask.-Alta.	22,399
CANADA	328,376

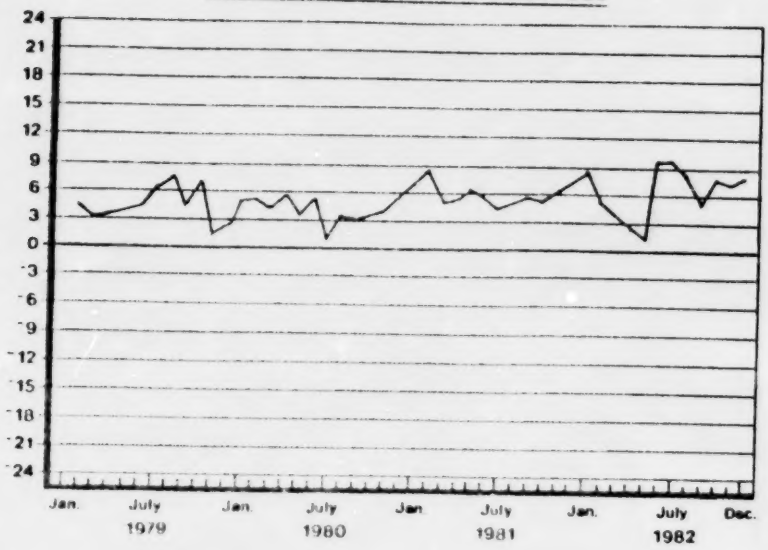
Source: Destination of shipments of Manufacturers 1979
Cat. No. 31-830, occasional, Statistics Canada

Maritime-Ontario

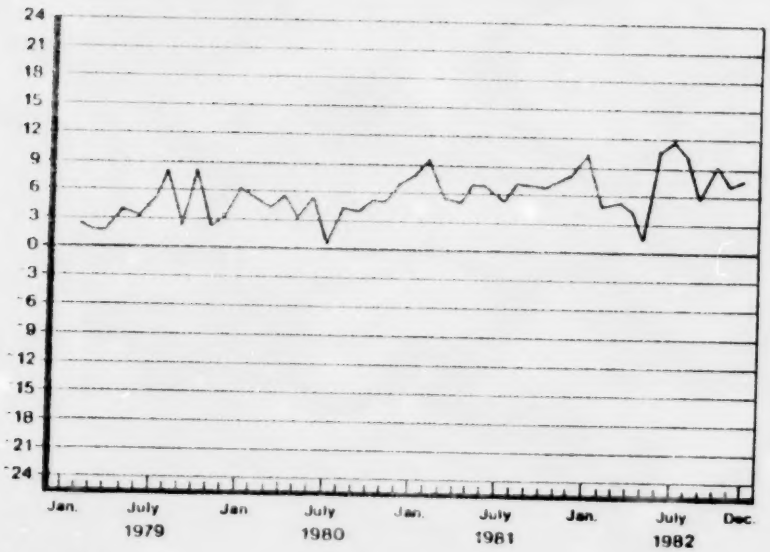
Price Spreads

Wholesale Dressed Carcass Beef

A1,A2 STEERS
$CWT



A1,A2 HEIFERS
$ CWT



D1 COWS
$CWT

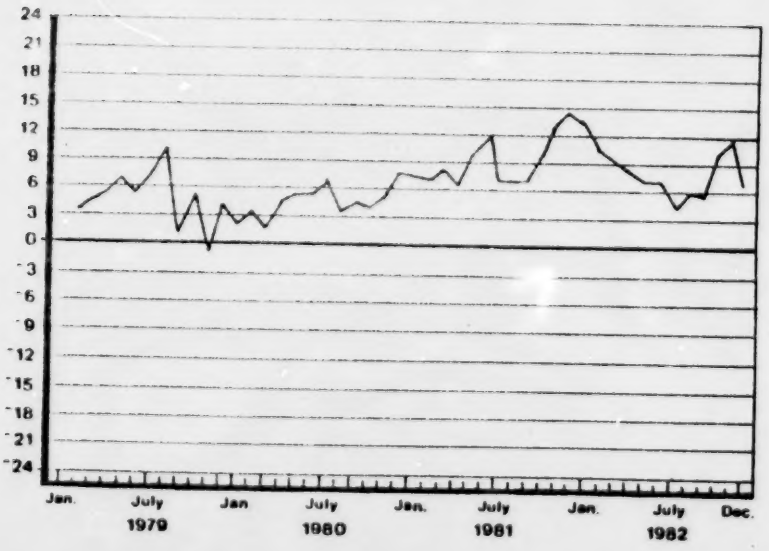


Table XV
A-1,2* Steer Carcasses and Sides 500-700 lbs.
Wholesale Dressed Meat Prices and Differentials for
Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes
1978-1981
(Cents Per Pound)

		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Differentials with the Maritimes		
		- $/cwts -				Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
1978	J	88.06	84.59	85.50	82.08	3.47	2.56	5.98
	F	88.50	84.48	85.84	82.33	4.02	2.66	6.17
	M	90.20	90.69	91.26	87.55	-.49	-1.06	2.65
	A	-	102.13	100.47	101.92			
	M	-	112.75	111.63	110.00			
	J	-	119.31	118.57	119.05			
	J	-	113.38	112.86	-			
	A	-	113.58	111.50	113.83			
	S	-	109.06	109.50	109.93			
	O	-	113.75	111.63	111.85			
	N	-	114.10	111.80	111.28			
	D	-	113.88	111.75	111.25			
1979	J	-	122.25	121.75	119.91			
	F	136.53	132.88	131.98	132.75	3.65	4.55	3.78
	M	139.49	138.10	136.20	136.67	1.39	3.29	2.82
	A	138.06	136.44	134.75	135.50	1.62	3.31	2.56
	M	141.07	140.00	137.00	137.75	1.07	4.07	3.32
	J	139.75	138.15	135.40	136.42	1.60	4.35	3.33
	J	137.69	135.25	131.25	133.00	2.44	6.44	4.69
	A	130.61	127.75	123.00	126.08	3.36	7.61	4.53
	S	136.97	135.81	132.50	135.92	1.16	4.47	1.05
	O	137.21	134.38	130.00	132.28	2.83	7.21	4.93
	N	133.20	130.63	131.75	131.15	2.57	1.45	2.05
	D	141.75	141.40	139.26	138.98	.35	2.49	2.77
1980	J	148.65	146.67	143.50	143.98	1.98	5.15	4.67
	F	144.49	142.00	139.40	137.55	2.49	5.09	6.94
	M	140.85	139.50	136.44	132.64	1.35	4.41	8.21
	A	137.87	135.38	132.15	128.88	2.49	5.72	8.99
	M	138.09	137.50	134.58	132.55	.59	3.51	5.54
	J	138.27	136.70	133.14	129.98	1.57	5.13	8.29
	J	138.91	138.75	137.83	134.90	.16	1.08	4.01
	A	144.25	143.00	141.03	138.73	1.25	3.22	5.52
	S	147.25	146.90	144.26	141.00	.35	2.99	6.25
	O	147.87	147.00	144.38	141.63	.87	3.49	6.24
	N	147.87	148.00	143.95	143.75	-.13	3.92	4.12
	D	151.00	150.00	145.44	144.50	1.00	5.56	6.50

Table XV cont'd

		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Diff. with the Maritimes Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
					- $/cwts -			
1981	J	151.25	150.50	144.27	144.06	.75	6.98	7.19
	F	147.95	145.25	139.25	138.94	2.70	8.70	9.01
	M	142.05	141.40	136.85	136.60	.65	5.20	5.45
	A	141.56	141.50	136.15	139.06	.06	5.41	2.50
	M	147.31	147.50	141.08	144.25	.19	6.23	3.06
	J	149.30	149.20	143.38	144.00	.10	5.92	5.30
	J	149.59	149.00	144.98	143.75	.59	4.61	5.84
	A	147.41	145.50	142.47	138.75	1.91	4.94	8.70
	S	145.95	144.20	140.14	138.80	1.75	5.81	7.15
	O	143.81	142.75	138.20	138.00	1.06	5.61	5.81
	N	140.68	139.44	134.41	135.25	1.24	6.27	5.43
	D	138.85	138.40	132.18	133.40	.45	6.67	5.45
		A1,2 Steer Carcasses and Sides 225-325 kg. (Cents per Kilogram)						
1982	J	303.06	298.18	283.62	280.54	4.88	19.44	22.52
	F	298.36	291.01	287.41	289.91	7.35	10.95	8.45
	M	305.06	306.88	296.24	291.89	-1.82	8.82	13.17
	A	316.56	320.77	310.73	310.30	-4.21	5.83	6.26
	M	343.23	349.61	339.82	340.61	-6.38	3.41	2.62
	J	371.73	366.85	350.24	350.53	4.88	21.49	21.20
	J	349.16	341.72	327.59	327.39	7.44	21.57	21.77
	A	331.94	328.76	313.67	309.20	3.18	18.27	22.74
	S	318.30	317.03	306.38	305.12	1.27	11.92	13.18
	O	312.63	307.55	295.05	292.66	5.08	17.58	19.97
	N	311.56	310.03	295.54	295.97	1.53	16.02	15.59
	D	306.96	300.01	289.26	289.54	6.95	17.70	17.42

* 1978 & 1979 prices are for A1 Steer Carcasses.

Source: Livestock Market Review (Various annual editions)
Agriculture Canada.

Table XVI
A-1,2* Heifer Carcasses
450 - 550 lbs.

		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Diff.with the Maritimes Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
1978	J	83.38	79.42	81.24	77.18	3.96	2.14	6.20
	F	84.11	79.17	82.40	79.34	4.94	1.71	4.77
	M	86.50	85.34	87.94	85.29	1.16	-1.44	1.21
	A	-	104.50	98.76	96.52			
	M	-	110.23	110.81	108.74			
	J	-	116.63	117.70	118.44			
	J	-	110.63	110.91	-			
	A	-	110.49	109.23	112.50			
	S	-	106.19	106.01	108.20			
	O	-	110.94	109.20	111.74			
	N	-	114.45	109.20	110.31			
	D	-	111.38	110.75	110.25			
1979	J	-	120.13	120.50	118.91			
	F	134.04	130.19	131.50	131.67	3.85	2.54	2.37
	M	137.70	135.70	135.60	135.67	2.00	2.10	2.03
	A	136.62	134.69	134.50	135.00	1.93	2.12	1.62
	M	139.80	138.25	135.75	137.50	1.55	4.05	2.30
	J	138.32	136.10	135.20	136.42	2.22	3.12	1.90
	J	135.78	133.13	130.50	133.00	2.65	5.28	2.78
	A	129.07	125.38	121.00	125.90	3.69	8.07	3.17
	S	135.30	133.50	132.50	135.36	1.80	2.80	-.06
	O	135.83	132.13	127.67	131.98	3.70	8.16	3.85
	N	132.20	128.00	129.63	130.68	4.20	2.57	1.52
	D	140.99	140.25	137.83	138.90	.74	3.16	2.09
1980	J	147.88	145.67	141.80	143.88	2.21	6.08	4.00
	F	143.91	141.50	138.19	137.55	2.41	5.72	6.36
	M	140.10	138.50	135.73	132.64	1.60	4.37	7.46
	A	136.86	134.25	131.07	128.80	2.61	5.79	8.06
	M	137.25	135.83	134.10	132.55	1.42	3.15	4.70
	J	137.50	136.00	132.03	129.98	1.50	5.47	7.52
	J	136.94	137.25	136.25	133.20	.31	.69	3.74
	A	143.42	140.38	139.07	138.15	3.04	4.35	5.27
	S	146.41	143.80	142.48	140.75	2.61	3.93	5.66
	O	147.06	145.00	142.12	-	2.06	4.94	-
	N	146.77	146.25	141.91	146.25	.52	4.86	.52
	D	150.13	148.20	143.37	144.50	1.93	6.76	5.63

Table XVI cont'd

		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Diff. with the Maritimes Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
1981	J	150.33	148.50	142.45	144.06	1.83	7.88	6.27
	F	147.06	143.25	137.57	138.94	3.81	9.49	8.12
	M	140.90	139.40	135.33	136.60	1.50	5.57	4.30
	A	140.16	139.50	134.89	139.06	.66	5.27	1.10
	M	146.34	145.75	139.55	144.25	.59	6.79	2.09
	J	148.30	147.30	141.78	144.00	1.00	6.52	4.30
	J	148.75	147.00	142.86	143.75	1.75	5.89	5.00
	A	146.82	142.16	139.70	138.75	4.66	7.12	8.07
	S	144.75	142.20	137.67	138.80	2.55	7.08	5.95
	O	142.75	140.25	136.15	138.00	2.50	6.60	4.75
	N	140.00	137.38	132.33	135.25	2.62	7.67	4.75
	D	137.89	136.60	129.65	133.40	1.29	8.24	4.49

A1,2 Heifer Carcasses and Sides 200-250 kg.
(Cents per Kilogram)

1982	J	301.27	292.94	278.56	280.54	8.33	22.71	20.73
	F	298.36	291.01	287.41	289.91	7.35	10.95	8.45
	M	302.03	301.15	290.65	291.89	.88	11.38	10.14
	A	315.92	313.33	305.52	310.30	2.59	10.40	5.62
	M	340.14	343.19	337.06	340.61	-3.05	3.08	-.47
	J	368.25	361.78	345.02	350.53	6.47	23.23	17.72
	J	345.68	337.31	319.33	327.39	8.37	26.35	18.29
	A	330.44	326.28	307.65	209.20	4.16	22.79	21.24
	S	314.67	314.82	301.49	305.12	-.15	13.18	9.55
	O	310.34	315.26	290.05	292.66	-4.92	20.29	17.68
	N	308.42	306.44	292.61	295.97	1.98	15.81	12.45
	D	303.78	295.97	286.78	289.54	7.81	17.00	14.24

* 1978 & 1979 prices are for A1 Steer Carcasses

Table
D1* Cow Carcasses
500 - 700 lbs.
(Cents Per Pound)

		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Diff. with the Maritimes Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
1978	J	61.34	58.38	58.75	-	2.96	2.59	
	F	64.83	64.92	63.78	-	-.09	1.05	
	M	-	73.27	73.45	-			
	A	-	85.15	84.63	-			
	M	-	91.46	93.89	-			
	J	-	90.23	93.78	-			
	J	-	90.25	93.33	-			
	A	-	89.49	92.85	-			
	S	-	89.50	91.20	-			
	O	-	95.44	94.75	91.00			
	N	-	92.95	95.40	90.00			
	D	-	96.75	96.75	-			
1979	J	-	108.75	110.50	110.73			
	F	122.71	117.50	119.08	117.25	5.21	3.63	5.46
	M	128.92	125.80	124.20	125.80	3.12	4.72	3.12
	A	127.26	122.50	121.75	121.50	4.76	5.51	5.76
	M	126.87	121.00	120.00	119.25	5.87	6.87	7.62
	J	124.40	117.10	118.60	113.13	7.30	5.80	11.27
	J	121.78	114.00	114.67	110.38	7.78	7.11	11.40
	A	112.17	103.00	102.00	103.80	9.17	10.17	8.37
	S	119.06	118.88	118.00	115.00	.18	1.06	4.06
	O	119.19	115.63	114.00	113.88	3.56	5.19	5.31
	N	110.20	104.88	110.50	107.17	5.32	-.30	3.33
	D	116.22	115.40	112.10	114.17	.82	4.12	2.05
1980	J	122.90	120.67	120.25	114.25	2.23	2.65	8.65
	F	120.01	115.38	116.67	110.25	4.63	3.34	9.76
	M	117.65	114.20	115.93	-	3.45	1.72	-
	A	114.28	110.33	109.58	-	3.95	4.70	-
	M	116.31	1113.25	111.00	-	3.06	5.31	-
	J	112.75	106.80	107.13	-	5.95	5.62	-
	J	115.49	109.25	109.17	-	6.24	6.32	-
	A	116.67	114.00	112.75	107.00	2.67	3.89	9.67
	S	121.63	120.13	117.13	-	1.50	4.50	-
	O	119.53	118.00	115.55	-	1.53	3.98	-
	N	118.63	115.50	113.42	113.73	3.13	5.21	6.90
	D	119.40	114.40	111.73	-	5.00	7.67	-

Table XVII cont'd

		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Diff. with the Maritimes Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
1981	J	118.75	112.67	111.33	-	6.08	7.42	-
	F	115.44	107.75	108.42	-	7.69	7.02	-
	M	115.85	110.60	107.80	-	5.25	8.05	-
	A	116.19	113.00	109.50	-	3.19	6.69	-
	M	118.25	115.38	108.89	-	2.87	9.36	-
	J	118.85	112.85	107.40	-	6.00	11.45	-
	J	119.19	116.00	112.00	-	3.19	7.19	-
	A	119.12	115.25	112.22	-	3.87	6.90	-
	S	118.45	115.60	111.53	-	2.85	6.92	-
	O	113.81	107.75	104.00	-	6.06	9.81	-
	N	109.50	101.00	95.67	-	8.50	13.83	-
	D	105.85	96.25	91.00	-	9.60	14.85	-
		D1 Cow Carcasses and Sides 225-325 kg. (Cents Per Kilogram)						
1982	J	231.49	211.92	202.27		19.57	29.22	-
	F	233.27	216.61	209.83	-	16.66	23.44	-
	M	240.74	232.37	219.80	-	8.37	20.94	-
	A	244.81	240.86	226.79	-	3.95	18.02	-
	M	254.48	250.59	238.42	-	3.89	16.06	-
	J	265.19	267.64	249.50	-	-2.45	15.69	-
	J	262.24	262.35	251.15	-	-.11	11.09	-
	A	256.31	155.19	143.48	-	1.12	12.83	-
	S	246.90	249.12	234.10	-	-2.22	12.80	-
	O	238.92	239.20	218.57	-	-.28	20.35	-
	N	229.50	217.71	204.25	-	11.79	25.25	-
	D	216.21	214.22	201.22	-	1.99	14.99	-

* 1978 prices are for D2 Cow Carcasses

Source: Livestock Market Review (Various annual editions)
Agriculture Canada.

VI RELATING LIVE CATTLE PRICES TO THE WHOLESALE BEEF MARKET

Understanding the relationship between live cattle and wholesale carcass prices can help you do a better job of marketing.

Wholesale dressed beef prices determine the range in which buyers can bid for cattle, whether on a live or carcass weight basis. Because of this, daily live and dressed beef prices obtained from newspapers, radio, market services and other sources are monitored closely by many beef feeders. Knowing how carcass prices relate to live weight, they are better able to evaluate bids received, or judge whether live or carcass weight selling will produce higher returns.

Each step in processing beef for sale to consumers reduces the total pounds of product. After slaughter, only about 56-58% of the original weight remains in the warm carcass in the case of A1 and A2 steers. Of this, about 75% will later produce saleable retail beef. After subtracting these processing losses, the pounds of beef remaining and their quality will ultimately determine the value of a live animal.

SLAUGHTER VALUE COMPONENTS

Knowing the price he can get for dressed beef and by-products, a packer can determine an animal's value from these factors: dressing percent, carcass grade and weight. When bidding "live" he must estimate these. Payment is based on actual measurement if sold, grade and yield.

By-product value helps determine the relationship between carcass and live animal prices, since it is the remaining component in the total value of a slaughter animal. By-products left after slaughter consist of the hide, edible organ meats and other by-products for which a packer can receive a return.

Normally, packers' costs are paid out of the value of the by-products they retain. But, when the current value of by-products more than covers these costs, the excess should be reflected in a higher price being paid to the beef producer.

By-product values are constantly changing. Generally, market sources report the current value as the estimated value of hide and offal per 100 pounds dressed

weight. This estimate is based on a 1,000 pound slaughter steer. If the estimated value were $9.50, average value of by-products from a steer would be approximately $55.

PRICE COMPARISONS

To better evaluate bids offered on cattle, compare the offers with the price a packer received for that beef. Then, if the price isn't in line you can check with other buyers, or bargain based on a knowledge of current beef price relationships.

To show how the price comparisons are made, consider the following market quotations:

A1 & A2 Steers	
1,000 - 1,200 lbs.....	$75 - 77/cwt
Wholesale dressed beef	
550 - 725 lbs.....	$139/cwt
Hide and offal.....	$9.50/dressed cwt

A buyer will bid for cattle on a live weight basis or a hot carcass basis if buying rail grade. These step-by-step calculations will quickly let you adjust wholesale dressed beef quotes to an equivalent live or hot carcass price.

This example assumes A1 & A2-1,000 pound steers that will dress 58% of their live weight.

1) Live wt. x dressing % = HOT CARCASS WT.
1,000 lbs. x .58 = 580 lbs.(Note: A 55-56% dress out would be more typical for N.S.)

2) Hot carcass wt. - cooler shrink (1.5%) = CHILLED CARCASS WT. 580 - 8.7 = 571.3

3) Chilled carcass wt x dressed price = CHILLED CARCASS VALUE 571.3 x 1.39 = $794.11

The value of the hot carcass is the amount packers can realize from the chilled carcass and by-products, minus his costs. In this example, estimated by-product value is 580 x 9.50 or $55 per steer. Marketing specialists say packers' costs fall into a $35 to $40 per head range in 1981. Allowing $40 per head should cover a packer's margin. This will obviously change as costs escalate.

4) Chilled carcass value + by-product value - packer's cost = HOT CARCASS VALUE

$794.11 + $55.00 - $40.00 = $809.11

5) $\frac{\text{Hot carcass value}}{\text{Hot Carcass Weight}}$ = Hot Carcass Price

$\frac{\$809.11}{580} = \$139.50$

This is the approximate hot carcass price a packer should be offering in this example. To check what he should offer on a live basis, divide hot carcass value by live weight.

6) $\frac{\text{Hot carcass value}}{\text{Live weight}}$ = LIVE PRICE

$\frac{\$809.11}{1{,}000 \text{ lbs.}} = \$80.91/\text{cwt}$

In this example, the calculated live weight price of $80.91 was slightly higher than quoted markets. If such an offer was received but a carcass bid was below $139.50, then live weight would be the better sales option.

Price adjustments may be needed in certain cases to compensate for cattle that are aobve or below specifications. For example, in a group of cattle, some may slip into the Canada B and C Grade and a few may be A3 and A4's. If bidding on a live basis, the buyer would need to discount his bid to allow for those below Al and A2.

If bidding on a rail grade basis, the buyer should also quote the discounts and premiums that will be applied to carcasses that are below his bid standard (generally Al and A2's ,also off weights - lighter or heavier).

Any condemned carcasses, or bruises and grub damage that must be cut from the carcass will reduce the final pounds of carcass. If a buyer suspects such problems, he will discount his "live" bid. On a rail grade basis, the seller will suffer the loss by selling fewer pounds of carcass.

Sellers must substitute their own data and recalculate every time cattle are sold, since relative prices can change considerably from week to week. When comparing live and carcass prices, all bids should be "net". Any shrinkage, hauling or marketing costs will reduce the effective bid figure.

Producers must be careful to pay close attention to the effect of shrink losses on price determination when cattle must be transported, especially over long distances. The section on "Economic Consideration of Livestock Hauling" can be used as a guide to interpret what percentage shrinks at various price levels means in terms of dollars lost.

Source: B.C. Cattle Marketing Guide

VII FACTORS AFFECTING DRESSING WEIGHTS AND HOW THEY RELATES TO PROFITS

In these days of ever growing awareness of our tightening economic situation, the producer needs to be fully aware of every factor involved in deciding the money he received for his slaughter cattle. The dressed meat yield is a prime factor. Carcass weight versus the animal's live weight is expressed as a percentage of yield, and as little difference as one percent can mean profit or loss to a meat packer.

A higher yielding animal will usually have more useable meat than a low yielding animal. There are many factors involved in determining this yield figure.

First, consider the type of animal. A good steer of beef breeding will produce more meat than a poor specimen of dairy breeding. Heifers outyield cows, etc.

Second, consider the amount of fill that the animal carries. "Fill" is the amount of feed and water given to the animal just prior to the auction ring. It is a proven fact that cattle which have fasted for two days prior to slaughter can shrink feed cost, increase profits, and will not harm the quality of the meat.

Based on potential feed savings of $2.25 per head per day, a feedlot with 5,000 head capacity that finished 12,000 head per year could save $27,000 annually by withholding feed one day prior to slaughter. If the cattle fasted for two days, the savings would double.

For fasting to be economically feasible, feeders should sell their cattle either on a grade-and-yield basis, or with the agreement that the standard 4% not be deducted from the live weight.

Fasting one or two days prior to slaughter makes cattle easier to handle. Carcass marbling and quality grade are not harmed by fasting. Three days fast is too long as it results in a reduction in carcass yield.

Transportation distance and holding period prior to killing must be minimal after the fasted cattle leave the feedlot if the method is to be successful. A long distance or long holding time necessitates a proportionately reduced fasting time.

Condition also describes the quality of the animal offered. Poorly conditioned cattle may be dirty, full, not fed or finished properly, etc.

Grain fed and finished cattle will outyield roughage fed cattle, and also have a better quality of fleshing and finish (fat).

Heavily manured, dirty cattle will yield lower than clean cattle. The extra weight is a complete loss.

Cattle yield better in hot weather than cold, mainly because of the extra water required in warm weather and lighter coat.

Weight has a bearing on yield, heavier cattle yield higher. An an animal matures, its bones and internal organs stop growing, thus their percentage drops as the animal gains weight.

The type of feed affects the yield. Wheat generally produces the highest yielding cattle. Poor quality hay or pasture produce the lowest yields.

Insect infestation drastically reduces the value of the carcass. Sometimes high yield is not always the most desirable. Overfinished and wasty cattle will produce a high yielding carcass but when this excess fat is trimmed off, it is no longer a high yielding carcass. It will sell for less money to the wholesaler.

Different methods of dressing affect the dressing percentage. All plants in Canada under federal inspection and beef carcass grading follow a standardized dressing procedure as defined in the Canadian Beef Carcass Grading Regulations. U.S.A. dressing procedures vary.

Carcass Shrink - Packing plants normally cost cattle on a cold weight basis. In other words, they deduce 1-4 percent from the hot dressed weight - it varies by plant. Most provinces have legislation making it mandatory for plants to purchase rail grade cattle on the basis of hot dressed weight.

Average Dressing Percentages (Hot)

Beef Steers	56-60	Canner Cows	42-46
Dairy Steers	53-55	Bulls	55-57
Heifers	54-56	Good Calves	58-62
Good Cows	50-52	Average Calves	52-56

NOTE: These dressing percentages are typical for cattle having experienced 2 days or more shrinkage. In Nova Scotia this would not normally be the case and dressing percentages would be correspondingly lower.

Producers need to pay attention to the fill, condition and dressing percentage of their cattle - **BUYERS DO!!!**

SOURCE: B. C. Cattle Marketing Guide

VIII City Average Retail Prices for Beef Products

Statistics Canada retail price surveys in recent years have reported price levels in Halifax which are very similar to those in other surveyed cities across Canada. There is, however, considerable fluctuation in the price differences with other cities from period to period and from product to product. Between June 1981 and April 1983, retail sirloin steak prices in Halifax averaged 17¢/lb. above the Canadian urban average but ranged in different months from 42¢ cheaper to 48¢ more expensive. Round steak averaged 34¢/lb. less in Halifax and blade roast 20¢/lb. less, again with considerabe variation in this basis. Regular ground beef showed a more consistent price relationship with other Canadian points with price an average 11¢/lb. higher than the average for all cities surveyed.

Quality differences may be a factor in the closeness of provincial and national retail prices for beef products.

Table XVII

City Average Retail Prices for Beef Products

	Halifax	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Weighted City Averages
			- lb. -		
Sirloin Steak					
June 1981	4.17	3.57	3.97	3.95	3.90
Oct.1981	4.18	3.59	3.75	4.34	3.85
Dec.1981	3.22	3.83	3.29	3.12	3.64
Apr.1982	4.10	3.10	3.65	3.38	3.56
Jul.1982	4.36	4.28	4.27	4.20	4.28
Oct.1982	4.23	3.47	4.02	4.08	3.75
Apr. 1983	3.56	3.46	3.64	3.67	3.67
Round Steak					
June 1981	3.05	2.93	3.76	3.41	3.38
Oct.1981	3.31	3.07	3.32	3.42	3.29
Dec.1981	2.90	3.50	2.99	2.60	3.28
Apr.1982	3.24	2.79	3.65	2.71	3.25
Jul.1982	3.44	3.86	3.76	3.51	3.79
Oct.1982	2.68	3.19	3.47	3.35	3.38
Apr. 1983	2.71	3.07	3.36	3.10	3.31
Prime Rib Roast					
June 1981	3.36	3.87	3.20	3.37	3.45
Oct.1981	3.99	4.08	3.16	3.48	3.52
Dec.1981	3.40	4.08	2.86	2.93	3.37
Apr.1982	3.31	-	3.14	3.38	3.25
Jul.1982	3.41	-	3.67	3.00	3.59
Oct.1982	3.36	-	3.24	3.47	3.41
Apr. 1983	3.11	-	3.98	3.29	3.60
Blade Roast, Blade Out					
June 1981	2.33	2.17	1.98	2.00	2.08
Oct.1981	3.14	2.48	2.27	1.95	2.33
Dec.1981	1.74	2.44	1.89	2.06	2.15
Apr.1982	-	-	2.56	2.31	2.35
Jul.1982	-	-	2.62	2.34	2.51
Oct.1982	-	-	1.87	1.77	2.06
Apr. 1983	-	-	2.16	1.95	2.24
Blade Roast, Blade In					
June 1981	1.92	1.68	-	1.92	1.76
Oct.1981	1.97	1.91	-	1.89	1.99
Dec.1981	1.55	1.88	-	1.99	1.84
Apr 1982	1.73	1.85	-	-	1.84
Jul.1982	1.91	2.26	-	-	2.24
Oct.1982	1.62	1.99	-	-	1.90
Apr. 1983	1.42	2.06	-	-	1.93

Table XVII cont'd

	Halifax	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Weighted City Averages
			- lb. -		
Stewing Beef					
June 1981	2.68	2.65	2.35	2.45	2.51
Oct.1981	2.76	2.65	2.41	2.40	3.11
Dec.1981	2.62	2.98	2.00	1.97	2.43
Apr.1982	2.68	2.72	2.24	2.37	2.43
Jul.1982	2.75	3.42	2.38	2.54	2.71
Oct.1982	2.27	3.01	2.09	2.19	2.47
Apr. 1983	2.19	3.11	2.29	2.01	2.94
Ground Beef Regular					
June 1981	1.87	1.80	1.78	1.52	1.72
Oct.1981	1.74	1.71	1.72	1.45	1.65
Dec.1981	1.85	1.79	1.47	1.15	1.58
Apr.1982	1.75	1.85	1.57	1.18	1.60
Jul.1982	1.79	1.79	1.57	1.40	1.63
Oct.1982	1.57	1.79	1.90	1.22	1.67
Apr. 1983	1.67	1.58	1.81	1.34	1.60

CITY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES - BEEF SPECIFICATIONS
Detailed Specifiction

Sirloin Steak: Cut from section of hind quarter next to short loin, bone-in or bone-out, fresh, Canada A or B brand, pound.

Round Steak: Full cut of section of hind quarter next to rump, fresh, Canada A or B brand, boneless, pound.

Prime Rib Roast: Standing, bone-in, short cut, 7 inches, any ribs within the first five of standard seven, fresh, Canada A or B brand pound.

Blade Roast(blade out): Cut from fore quarter next to rib section, fresh, Canada A or B brand, pound.

Blade Roast(blade in): Cut from fore quarter next to rib section, fresh, Canada A or B brand, pound.

Stewing Beef: Boneless stewing beef, fresh, Canada A or B brand, pound.

Ground Beef, Regular: Ground beef, with 24% to 30% fat content, fresh, pound.

Table XVIII **City Average Retail Price Differences for Beef Products**

	Price Differences with Halifax			
	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Weighted City Average
		- $/lb. -		
Sirloin Steak				
June 1981	.60	.20	.22	.27
Oct.1981	.59	.43	-.16	.33
Dec.1981	-.61	-.07	.10	-.42
Apr.1982	1.00	.45	.72	.54
Jul.1982	.08	.09	.16	.08
Oct.1982	.84	.21	.15	.48
Apr.1983	.10	-.08	-.11	-.11
Round Steak				
June 1981	.12	-.71	-.36	-.33
Oct.1981	.24	-.01	-.11	.02
Dec.1981	-.60	-.09	.30	-.38
Apr.1982	.45	-.41	.53	-.01
Jul.1982	-.42	-.32	-.07	-.35
Oct.1982	-.51	-.79	-.67	-.70
Apr.1983	-.36	-.65	-.39	-.60
Prime Rib Roast				
June 1981	-.51	.16	-.01	-.09
Oct.1981	-.09	.83	.51	.47
Dec.1981	-.68	.54	.47	.03
Apr.1982	-	.17	-.07	.06
Jul.1982	-	-.26	.41	-.18
Oct.1982	-	.12	-.11	-.05
Apr.1983	-	-.87	-.18	-.49
Blade Roast, Blade Out				
June 1981	.16	.35	.33	.25
Oct.1981	.66	.87	1.19	.81
Dec.1981	-.70	-.15	-.32	-.41
Blade Roast, Blade In				
June 1981	.24	-	0	.16
Oct.1981	.06	-	.08	-.02
Dec.1981	-.33	-	-.44	-.29
Apr.1982	-.12	-	-	-.11
Jul.1982	-.35	-	-	-.33
Oct.1982	-.37	-	-	-.28
Apr.1983	-.64	-	-	-.52

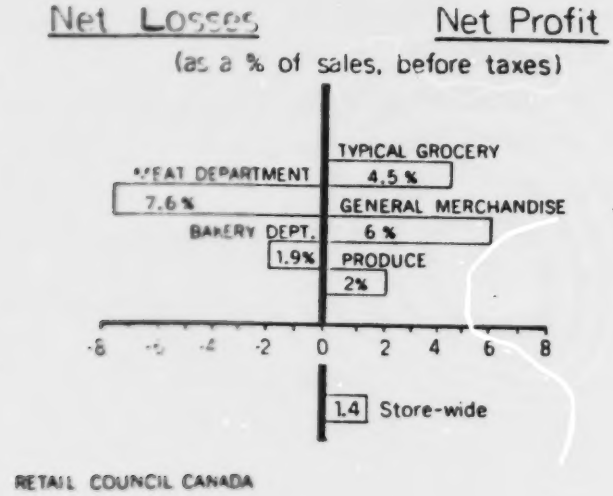
Table XVIII cont'd

	Price Differences with Halifax			
	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Weighted 16 City Average
		- $/lb. -		
Stewing Beef				
June 1981	.03	.33	.23	.17
Oct.1981	.11	.35	.36	-.35
Dec.1981	-.36	.62	.65	.19
Apr.1982	-.04	.44	.31	.25
Jul.1982	-.67	.37	.21	.04
Oct.1982	-.74	.18	.08	-.20
Apr.1983	-.92	-.10	+.18	-.75
Ground Beef,Regular				
June 1981	.07	.09	.35	.15
Oct.1981	.03	.02	.29	.09
Dec.1981	.06	.38	.70	.27
Apr.1982	-.10	.18	.57	.15
Jul.1982	0	.22	.39	.16
Oct.1982	-.22	-.33	.35	-.10
Apr.1983	.09	-.14	.33	-.07

Source: Statistics Canada

Retail Market Commentary (R. Foote)

Nova Scotia cattle producers suffer from a "catch 22" situation - a market exists, to which entry can only be gained by volume strength. This volume strength does not assure profitability, as the meat departments of grocery stores have not traditionally contributed to overall store profitability.



RETAIL COUNCIL CANADA

Meat departments have generally served to establish store reputations and volume for all departments. Recession merchandising and advertising strategies of the 80's have impacted on consumer shopping patterns. The result has been a consumer who has shifted her allegiance from one store to having "one main store" and shopping specials across a range of store formats.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STORE FORMATS

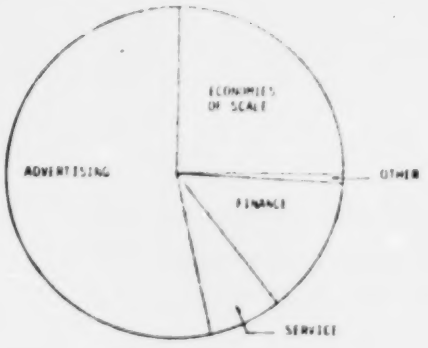
(Source: Canadian Grocer)

	PAYROLL EXPENSE	ITEMS	RETURN ON ASSETS (before taxes)
SUPERMARKET	10.1	13,000	6.9 %
SUPERSTORE	12.0	15,000	19.0 %
WAREHOUSE	4.5	5,000	24.0 %
COMBO	12.0	25,000	23.0 %
LIMITED ASSORTMENT	3.0	500	54.0 %
EXPANDED LIMITED ASSORTMENT	4.2	1,000	65.0 %

As evidenced by this chart, savings to the consumer have come from two areas - payroll and inventory at the store level, resulting in savings not only to the consumer but considerable improvement in returns to the store owner. At the corporate level, efforts to improve productivity and profitability at the store level have come by:

- reducing labour costs;
- opting to the lowest cost supplier;
- in the meat department, to minimize losses from trimming and boning by switching to boxed beef;
- increasing sales per square foot from available space by delisting slow moving items which also reduce overall inventory carrying costs;
- incorporating energy saving measures;
- consolidating suppliers to improve the corporate position for volume discounts and rebates.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE BY REBATE GROUP



Economies of Scale	25.3%
Advertising	57.8%
Service	4.8%
Finance	12.0%
Other	0.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

Source: Processor/Manufacturer Questionnaire

REBATE LEVEL BY PRODUCT GROUP

Product Group	Rebate Percentage
Dairy (exclusive of cheese products)	20%
Spices Coffee and tea Soft drinks Bread Frozen Foods	14% to 10%
Oils Sauces and Gravies Other Baked Goods Fish Sugar Candy	9% to 7%
Soups Meats Canned Fruit and Vegetables Cereal products Cheese products	6% to 4%

NOTE: 1. Rebates are calculated as the ratio of rebate payments to net sales by processors. This is comparable to the ratio of rebate receipts to net purchases by retailers.

2. Includes off-invoice amounts.

SOURCE: Ontario Royal Commission Discounts and Allowances.

Retail and foodservice sales in Atlantic Canada approach $2.6 billion dollars per year. In the foodservice area, 78 per cent of this volume is through independent operators. This contrasts to only 28 per cent of the food retailing volume coming from unaffiliated stores.

The following chart provides an overview of food retailing by store type in Atlantic Canada.

Market Share	Store Type	Number	Avg. Sales Per Store	Ann'l Est. Meat Sales**	Sales Per Week
72%	Chains*	153	$5,000,000	1,100,000	$ 21,153
	Convenience Stores	153	600,000	N.A.	N.A.
	Co-ops	120	unreported		
	Voluntary Groups	494	793,000	143,000	2,745
28%	Unaffiliated	4,700	93,000	16,700	320
100%		5,620			

* Four or more stores under single ownership

** Meat department sales range 18 to 22 per cent total store sales

Against this background, the Nova Scotia cattle market operates as the following pages detail.

IX CONVERTING A BEEF ANIMAL INTO RETAIL CUTS

Considerable weight losses occur in the process of converting a live beef animal into cuts on the retail counter. In the meat packing house the animal is slaughtered and dressed down to a wholesale carcass. This carcass is purchased by the retailer for breaking down into retail cuts.

Wholesale Level

Figure 1 shows that the dressing operation, in addition to preparing the wholesale carcass, also turns out a number of by-products. Although there is some variation between carcass grades and sexes, (steers usually dress out at a slightly higher percentage than heifers), most fed beef yield a carcass of approximately 57 per cent of the weight of the live animal. Because of these losses involved in processing, 1.75 pounds of live animal are required to yield one pound of carcass at the wholesale level (i.e. a 1,000 pound animal produces a 570 pound carcass). However, most of the by-products do have some market value. A number of the edible by-products, such as liver, tongue, sweetbreads, brains, tail and kidney are sold as such in retail stores; most hearts, cheek and headmeat, tripe and offal trim are utilized in the cookroom in preparation of processed meats such as weiners and bologna.

When a side of beef is broken into retail cuts, approximately 25 per cent of the carcass is removed as bones, inedible fat, trim and cutting losses.[1] These additional cutting losses in the retail store mean that 2.34 pounds of live animal are utilized for each pound of retail cuts obtained. The bones and fat trim are sold for rendering, but realize only a nominal value.

---

[1] Data collected by the Food Prices Review Board from major retail stores across Canada shows a range from 70 to 76 per cent in the yield of saleable cuts from the carcass.

The other 75 per cent of the carcass is utilized for the various retail cuts of beef, including ground beef. Thus, a live animal of 1,000 pounds yields only approximately 428 pounds of retail cuts. In other words, only about 43 per cent of the original live animal weight ends up on the retail counter as saleable meat.

Although carcass cutting methods can vary considerably between retailers, and from one geographical region to another, a generalized breakdown of the carcass into the main retail cuts is presented in Figure 2. These details are summarized in Table XIX. Clearly, a beef carcass is not all steaks nor is it all choice roasts. More than 50 per cent of the saleable cuts are so-called "low-priced" cuts, and about the same proportion of the carcass is utilized for ground beef as for "high-priced" cuts.

FIGURE 1

APPROXIMATE DISPOSITION OF A FED BEEF STEER

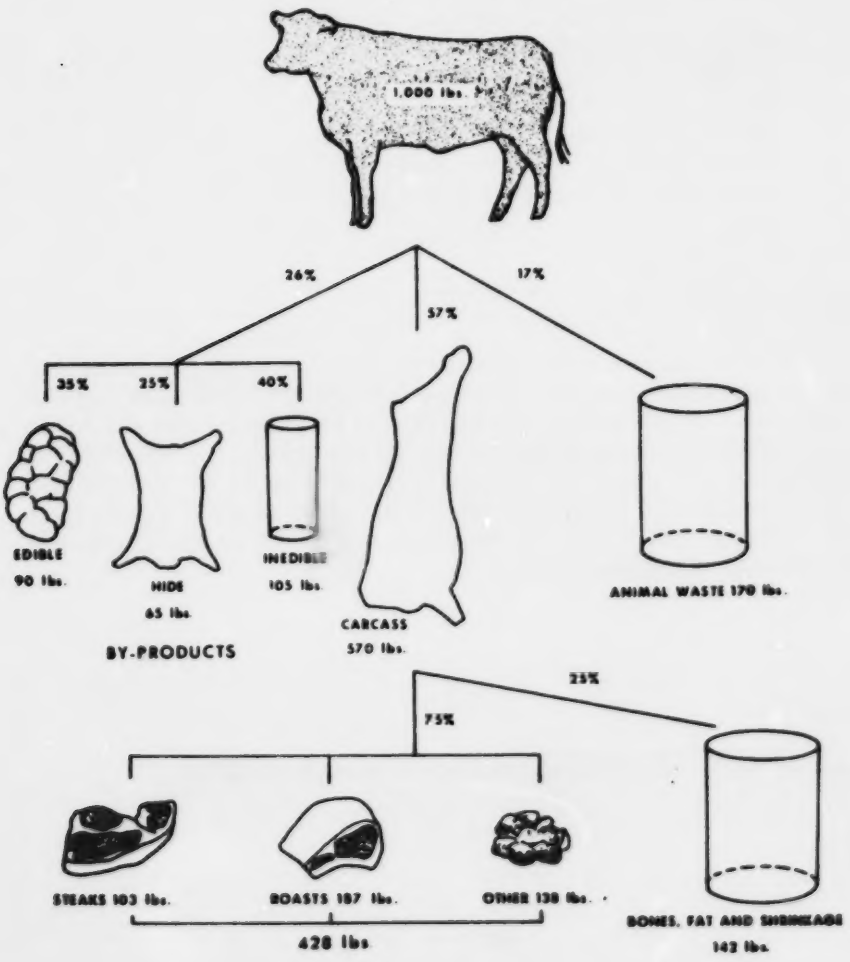


TABLE XIX

Yield of Major Classes of Retail Beef Cuts from a 1,000 lb. Steer

I. HIGH PRICED CUTS (27% of retail cuts)

37 lbs. club, T-bone and porterhouse steaks
26 lbs. sirloin steaks
17 lbs. sirloin tip (steaks or roasts)
34 lbs. prime rib roasts[a]

II. MEDIUM PRICED CUTS (16% of retail cuts)

28 lbs. rump roasts
40 lbs. round steaks

III. LOW PRICED CUTS (57% of retail cuts)

22 lbs. chuck blade roasts
24 lbs. chuck shoulder roasts
23 lbs. cross-rib roasts
115 lbs. ground beef
23 lbs. stew beef and miscellaneous cuts (including braising ribs and pot roasts)

TOTAL 428 lbs.

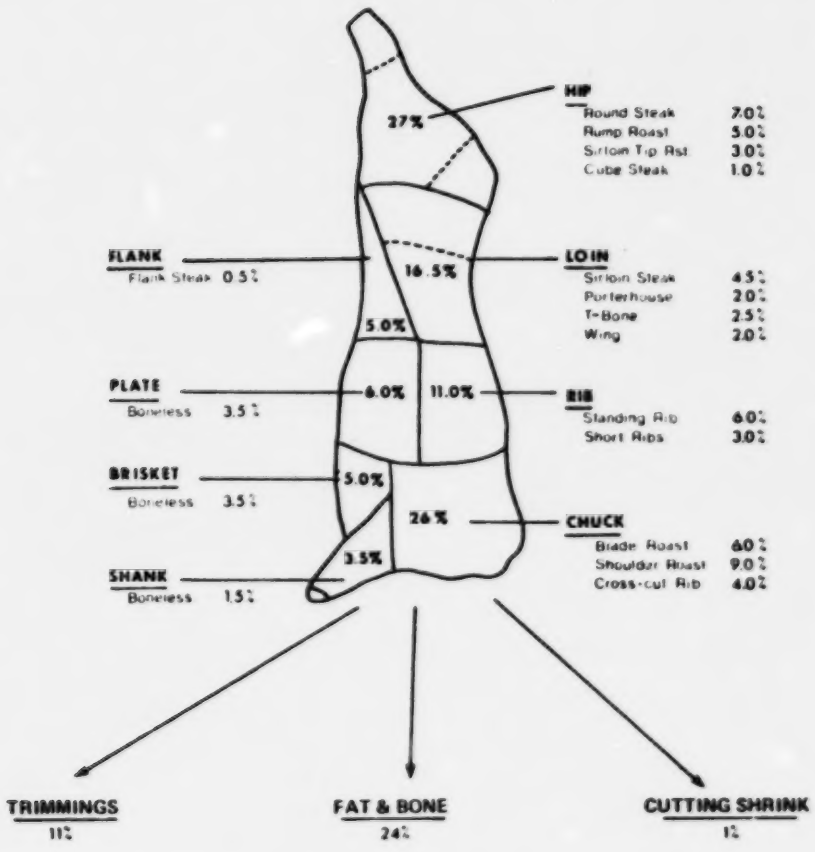
[a]Includes 6th and 7th ribs.

The packer sells both carcass beef and by-products. Beef carcasses are priced on the domestic wholesale market. Because 1.75 pounds of live animal are required to yield one pound of wholesale carcass, the farm value of the wholesale weight is approximately 1.75 times as great as the farm price.[2] For example, if live cattle are selling for 85 cents per pound, the farm value of the derived wholesale carcass (cold weight) is, therefore, 148.25 cents per pound. Similarly, a one cent per pound change in the live price would normally lead to a 1.75 cent per pound change in the corresponding wholesale price.

2) Ignoring by-product values and assuming constant wholesale margins.

FIGURE 2

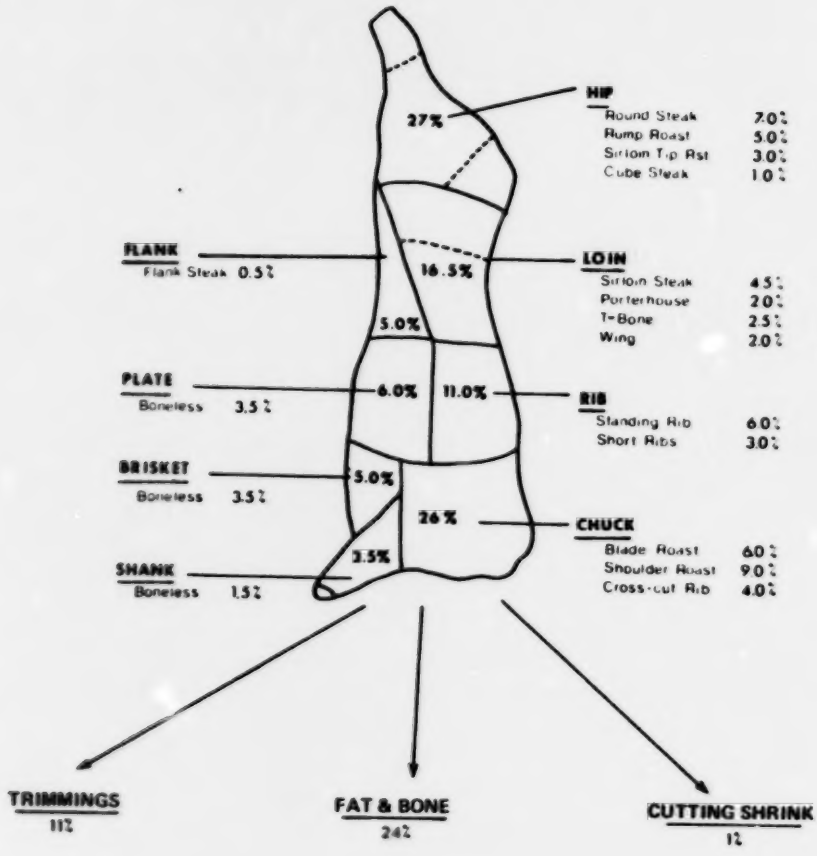
RETAIL CUTS FROM A BEEF CARCASS



Source: Dr. W.R. Usborne, Meat Science Laboratory, University of Guelph

FIGURE 2

RETAIL CUTS FROM A BEEF CARCASS



Source: Dr. W.R. Usborne, Meat Science Laboratory, University of Guelph

TABLE XX

Yield of Saleable by-Products from a 1,000 lb. Fed Steer

	LBS.
I. EDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS	
Liver	9.5
Heart	3.0
Tongue (short cut)	2.5
Trim from Tongue & Gullet	3.0
Tail	1.5
Kidney	1.5
Sweetbreads	0.5
Cheek and Headmeat	4.5
Weasand meat	0.5
Tripe (raw, cleaned)	14.0
Brains	0.5
Lungs	8.0
Edible Fats	41.0
TOTAL EDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS	90.0
II. INEDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS	
Spleen	1.0
Hide	65.0
Casings	10.0
Liquid Blood	30.0
Bones (green)	33.0
Tankage	21.0
Inedible Tallow	8.0
Suprarenal Glands	1.0
Switch	0.5
Liquid Gall	0.5
TOTAL INEDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS	170.0
III. TOTAL ALL BY-PRODUCTS	260.0

Source: Food Prices Review Board

Chicago Wholesale Cattle Hide Prices in Canadian Funds
Cows 30-53 lb./100 lb.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
1979	89.25	105.16	133.83	128.35	122.53	112.62	97.11	99.53	85.04	86.95	80.59	85.56	102.21
1980	95.44	84.38	72.72	58.46	43.40	43.77	54.14	-	53.59	57.68	68.78	77.80	64.56
1981	71.46	57.68	60.74	65.50	60.05	55.38	53.28	59.07	57.40	58.34	67.65	69.91	61.37
1982	69.73	70.41	67.71	70.68	72.68	68.72	60.45	58.88	60.76	59.28	61.86	64.07	64.30
1983	58.23	57.02	58.73										

Canadian Average Export Price of Raw Cattle Hides 1974-83

	$Per Hide		$Per Hide
1974	16.32	1979	51.59
1975	12.31	1980	36.00
1976	18.43	1981	33.52
1977	22.17	1982	34.38
1978	29.39	1983*	33.94

*Jan. to June

X A Summary of Beef Grading Systems in Canada

Beef grading systems and standards in Canada are based on: fat covering, quality of fat and lean, age and cutability. The Canadian system encourages leaner cattle while the American system encourages fatter cattle.

The Canadian grading regulations are fairly simple with only one system for steers, heifer cows and bulls. In Canada, specifications for quality and cutability are combined into each grade.

Other points of interest are:

- Only carcasses are graded in the Canadian system, not sides and individual cuts;
- Canadian carcasses are ribbed between the 11 and 12 rib; Agriculture Canada is currently proposing to change the ribbing site to the 12 and 13 ribs to facilitate trade of Canadian beef to the U.S.;
- Approximately 65 to 75% of Canada's beef grades A1 and A2;
- Dressing percentages differ between countries due to trimming practices; for example, Canada has a standard definition of a beef carcass, this does not include cod, udder, channel or kidney fat while these portions are included in the U.S. beef carcass. Hence U.S. steers yield 60-63% while good Canadian steers yield 56-58%.

Canadian Beef Grading Regulations

The primary function of grading is to divide carcasses into groups, depending on quality and cutability. Under the federal beef grading system there is one set of grading standards applied uniformly and objectively across Canada.

The grader assesses the carcass under three factors:

1) Maturity: is the first step in the grading process. It is based primarily on the skeletal characteristics of the animal, rather than the calendar age. The age of the animal is determined by the degree of ossification or hardening of cartilage that is evident in the carcass. On this basis, the animal is classified as youthful, intermediate or mature.

2) Quality: is assessed by the potential cooking and eating satisfaction of the meat. The youthfulness and texture affect the quality of the meat. Color and other characteristics are a matter of choice amongst consumers.

3) Meat Yield: is a basis for classifying carcasses graded as A or B. Research has shown that there is a relationship between the amount of fat covering and the meat yield of the carcass.

The carcass will be knife-ribbed between the 11th and 12th ribs so the grader can examine the rib eye at that point. This allows the examiner to grade the rib eye and to measure its fat covering. There has, however, been a proposed change in this regulation, with the carcass to be cut between the 12th and 13th rib. This change in regulation has not officially been made.

The following table contains the standards for external finish at the rib eye:

Fat Levels for Canada Grade A and Grade B Beef

Canada Grade A
(Fat Level in Inches)

Warm Carcass Weight Pounds	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
300-499	.20-.30	.31-.50	.51-.70	over .70
500-699	.20-.40	.41-.60	.61-.80	over .80
700 and over	.30-.50	.51-.70	.71-.90	over .90

Canada Grade B
(Fat Level in Inches)

Warm Carcass Weight Pounds	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
300-499	.10-.30	.31-.50	.51-.70	over .70
500-699	.10-.40	.41-.60	.61-.80	over .80
700 and over	.20-.50	.51-.70	.71-.90	over .90

In addition to rib siting changes, it is proposed to change fat levels of Grade A and Grade B beef as illustrated below. As yet, these changes have not officially been made and are meeting with resistance from the Retail Council of Canada.

Grade Specifications for Canada's Beef - Rib Eye

Grade Specifications for Canada's Beef Carcass Grading System
Longissimus Dorsi (Rib Eye)

Grade	Maturity Division	Color	Texture	Visual Appraisal Muscling
A1 A2 A3 A4	I Youthful	Bright Red	Firm & Fine Grained Marbling at least slight	Free from marked deficiency in muscling.(Medium to large rib eye)
B1 B2 B3 B4	I Youthful	Bright Red to Medium Dark	Moderately Firm to somewhat coarse	Free from marked deficiency in muscling.(Medium to large rib eye)
C1	I and II Youthful & Intermediate	Bright Red to Medium Dark	At least moderately firm to somewhat coarse	Low medium to excellent better muscling as age approaches
C2	I and II Youthful & Intermediate	Bright Red to Dark	Coarse,Sinewy, Soft or Sticky	Deficient to Excellent
D1	III Mature			Good to Excellent
D2	III Mature			Medium
D3	III Mature			Fair-May have marked deficiency
D4	I,II & III			Poor
D5	I,II & III			Very Deficient
E	I,II & III	Dark	Coarse, Sticky	May include youthful animals having pronounced masculinity

Grade Specifications for Canada's Beef - Fat Covering

Grade Specifications for Canada's Beef Carcass Grading System (cont'd)

Grade	Color	Texture	Distribution of Fat
A1 A2 A3 A4	White or Slightly Tinged with Reddish or Amber	Firm	Extends well over exterior but may be somewhat lacking on the hips or Chucks.
B1 B2 B3 B4	White to a yellowish tinge	Firm or Slightly	Somewhat lacking on hips and Soft chucks.
C1	White to pale yellow	Firm to soft	At least a light covering over ribs and loins. No excess proportion
C2	White to lemon yellow	Firm to soft	At least a slight covering over ribs and loins. No excess proportion
D1	White to pale yellow	Firm	Extends well over ribs and loins & moderately well over hips & chucks. No excess proportion of fat.
D2	White to lemon yellow	Slightly soft	Cover most of exterior surface. No excess proportion of fat.
D3	White to deep lemon yellow	Soft	At least a light covering extending over the hips & chucks. No excess proportion.
D4			Excess proportion of fat.
D5			Little or no exterior fat covering or excessively finished.
E			

Further changes are proposed to grading regulations in the fat levels of Grade A and B beef as illustrated below. The Retail Council of Canada has taken exception to the proposed changes, and as a consequence, negotiations are still underway.

Proposed Fat Levels for Canada Grade A and Grade B Beef

Canada Grade A

Warm Carcass Weight (kg or lbs.)	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
150 kg or 330 lbs. and up	.20-.40	.40-.60	.60-.80	over .80

Canada Grade B

Warm Carcass Weight (kg or lbs.)	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
150 kg or 330 lbs. and up	.10-.40	.40-.60	.60-.80	over .80

Canadian Feeder Cattle Grading Regulations

Past Feeder Cattle Grading Systems:

Under the previous grading system, cattle were described as being GOOD, MEDIUM or COMMON. The system used health, thrift and conformation to designate grade. It presumed that animals with good conformation could qualify for the top carcass grade when eventually finished and slaughtered. By the same reasoning, cattle falling in the MEDIUM grade would only have an acceptable conformation to eventually attain a grade that was less than the top but better than the lowest steer and heifer grades. The system, therefore, was largely based on an estimation of what the animal's potential slaughter grade might be, together with some health and thriftiness criteria. In contrast, the new FEEDER CATTLE CLASSIFICATION system attempts to group animals in terms of both their feeding utility and slaughter utility.

Current Feeder Cattle Classification System:

The old system had difficulty describing the variety of body types found in North American cattle. The new classification system tries to resolve this problem by describing feeder cattle in terms of economically important characteristics. The current system classifies cattle and calves by two criteria. This concept recognizes that:

- DEGREE OF FLESHING carried by replacement cattle greatly affects the feeding utility of the animal or the economics of the feedlot operation, given relative values of cattle and feed grains.

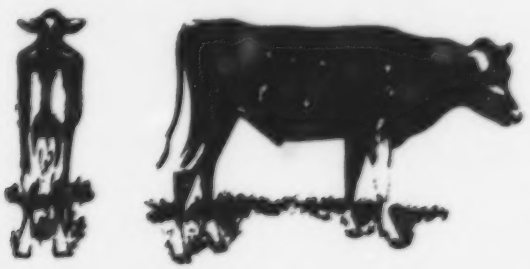
- FRAME SIZE is related to the weight at which an animal's carcass has the degree of fat that attains an A1 or A2 grade.

The feeder cattle classification system that follows is designed to make market price reporting more concise and meaningful to producers and the feeding sector of the industry. All government reports adopted the system June 1981. The following descriptions are excerpts from Agriculture Canada's booklet, New Canadian Feeder Cattle System.

I. Degree of Fleshing (first criteria of assessment)

A factor that feedlot operators are well aware of, and that has been proven repeatedly by research, is that feeder animals with little or no finish exhibit a higher feed efficiency than do animals with a heavy finish. Therefore, the degree of fleshing is important to the economics of the feedlot operation and consequently influences the value and utility of replacement cattle. The fleshing factor is also used extensively by the industry to help assemble uniform packages of replacement cattle before shipment to the feed yards. The new classification system provides two categories of fleshing: lean and fleshy.

The lean category will include most stockers and feeder cattle regardless of age, that are marketed off pasture without additional energy supplements and, therefore, showing very little evidence of fat.



The fleshy category may include both yard - or barn - fed cattle that have received grain supplements to their basic roughage ration, or cattle off pasture that have had grain supplements and, consequently, show good evidence of some fat deposition throughout the body.

II. Frame Size (second criteria of assessment)

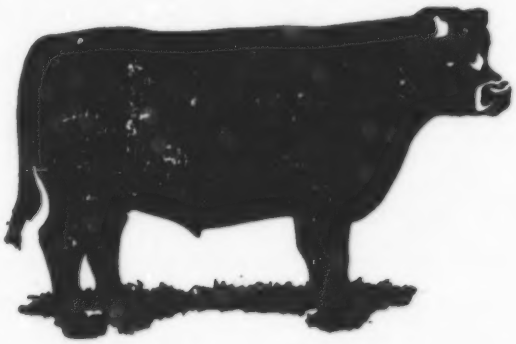
Frame size is a genetic characteristic in cattle that is not generally affected by management. It describes the animal's skeletal size - its height and length in relation to its age. As such, it also reflects differences in mature size. Frame size is highly correlated with the weight at which, under normal feeding and management, an animal will produce a carcass of a given degree of fatness or quality grade. The system provides for three frame sizes: large, medium and small.

Large Frame Size

The new standards specify that cattle qualifying for the minimum of this grade have large frames, and are tall and long-bodied for their age. Steers and heifers would not be expected to produce carcasses with the amount of external fat opposite the 11th rib-usually about 0.5 in.-normally associated with the A1-A2 grades until live weights are very close to or exceed 1200 lb. for steers and 1000 lb. for heifers.

Medium Frame Size

Feeder cattle that have minimum qualifications for this grade have slightly large frames, and are slightly tall and slightly long-bodied for their age. Steers would be expected to have the external fat (0.5 in.) normally associated with the A1-A2 grades at live weights of about 1000 lb. to 1200 lbs. for steers and from 850 to 1000 lb. for heifers.



Small Frame Size

Feeder cattle in this grade have small frames, are shorter-bodied and not as tall as specified for the minimum for medium frame grade. Steers would be expected to produce carcasses with external fat (0.5 in.) normally associated with the A1-A2 grades at live weights of less than 1000 lb. for steers and less than 850 lb. for heifers.

Classification Grid for Healthy and Thrifty Feeder Cattle

Frame Size	Lean	Fleshy
Large	Large Lean	Large Fleshy
Medium	Medium Lean	Medium Fleshy
Small	Small Lean	Small Fleshy

Because the North American cattle population has a very wide range of body types varying from "dairy type", it is difficult for a feeder classification system to accommodate all types and remain simple, practical and workable. For this reason, cattle considered to be extreme in industry are excluded from the main grades and will be grouped in the off type grade, together with those cattle deemed unthrifty due to health, physical deformity or other anomalies. The off type grouping will split steers and heifers into two weight categories for market price reporting.

Off Type	Steers	HEIFERS
	over 600 lb.	over 500 lb.
	under 600 lb.	under 500 lb.
Narrow steer is off type due to lack of muscling	Unthrifty	Double muscled and therefore too difficult to finish into A1-A2 carcass grades.

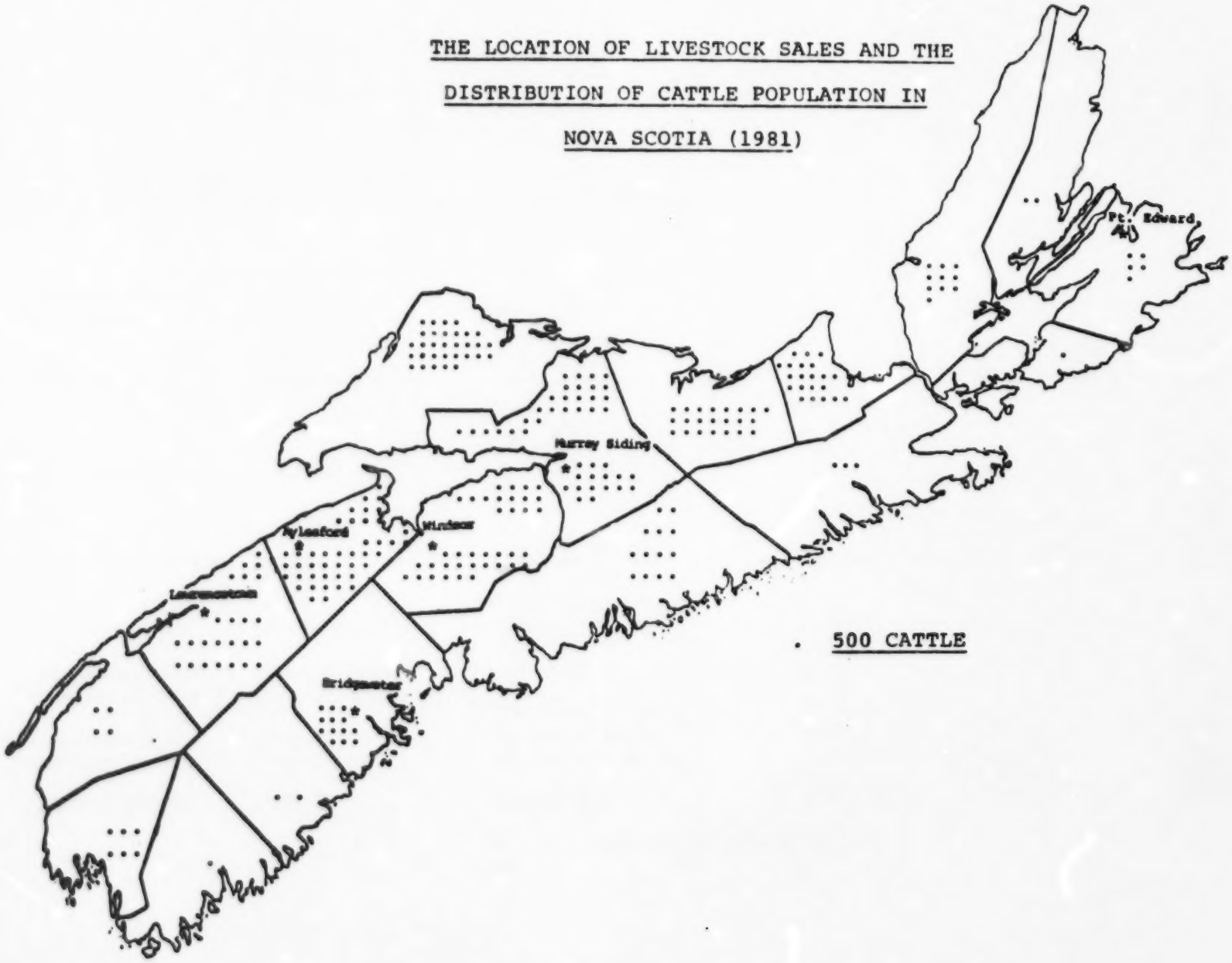
Source: New Canadian Feeder Cattle Classification System, Agriculture Canada

XI Livestock Sales in Nova Scotia

There are six regular livestock sales in Nova Scotia. In Windsor and Truro sales are held weekly while the two sales in Lawrencetown and Aylesford are held on alternate weeks. The Bridgewater and Point Edward sales are on a seasonal basis. The Maritime Cattle Market in Truro has the largest volume; in 1982, 21,663 head moved through this sale. Hants Livestock Sales in Windsor and Kings County Livestock Sales in Aylesford, each reported selling 2600 head last year. The Annapolis County Sale in Lawrencetown sold 2100 head. The sales held in Bridgewater moved 600 head in 1982, while the Cape Breton County sales in Point Edward sold 300 head. Seasonally ,the highest volume of sales occurs in the fall period.

The commission rate of all the regular sales is 4%, except for Hants Livestock Sales and the Maritime Cattle Market, where there are different rates for light weight and heavier cattle.

THE LOCATION OF LIVESTOCK SALES AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE POPULATION IN NOVA SCOTIA (1981)



Nova Scotia Livestock Sales

Name of Auction	Location	Days of Sale	Sale Begins	Commission Rate	Sales 1982	Volume
Annapolis County Federation Sale	Lawrencetown Exhibition Grounds	1st and 3rd Sat. of Every Month (No Sales in August)	12 Noon	4%	986 1,110	calves cattle
Cape Breton County Farmers Federation	Devco's Demonstration Farm-Pt.Edward	April Mid-Sept.	1 PM	5%	300	
Fall Feeder Sale	Murray Siding Truro	One or Two Sales in the Fall(Oct.)1)	11 AM	4%	2,281	
Hants Livestock Sale	Windsor	Every Wednesday	1:30 PM	Up to 400 lbs.5% 400 lbs.+ 3%	1942 under 450 lb. 745 over 450 lb. 2687	
Kings County	Aylesford	2nd,4th and 5th 2) Saturdays of every month	1 PM	4%	1233 1388	Calves Cattle
Maritime Cattle Market	Murray Siding Truro	Every Thursday	12 Noon	Up to 400 lbs.5% 400 lbs.+3.5%	9,591 12,072	Calves cattle
South Shore Livestock Sales	Bridgewater South Shore Exhibition Grounds	April 8,22; May 6,20 and 4 Sales in Fall	1 PM	4%	584	

1) Send for an application form (Maritime Cattle Market)
2) When there is a 5th Saturday

Table XXII
Seasonal Average Weekly Volume of Cattle Movement

Maritime Cattle Market, Truro 1982

	Winter Quarter Jan-Feb-March	Spring Quarter Apr-May-June	Summer Quarter July-Aug-Sept	Fall Quarter Oct-Nov-Dec
		- No. of Head -		
Slaughter Heifers and Steers	13	21	28	23
Slaughter Cows	62	54	71	109
Slaughter Bulls	2	6	8	7
Feeder Cattle	52	92	88	200
Stock Cows	3	20	5	3
Dairy Cows	12	11	16	19
Open Dairy Heifers	4	10	12	8
Veal Calves	30	33	38	36
Bob Calves	133	132	182	170
Total Weekly Average	311	379	448	575

XII Truro Fall Feeder Sale

The Truro Fall Feeder Sale is the largest single market for feeder cattle in the province. Typically 2,000 head are sold annually. This sale is also highly significant in determining market prices and price differentials for different classes and grades of cattle. This market information is used for other transactions and auctions involving feeder cattle in the fall quarter.

In the 1979-83 period, the price of good and choice steer calves at the Truro Fall Feeder Sales averaged 5.0¢/lb. lower than the price for steer calves in Toronto during the month of October. The price difference over the five years ranged from a low of 1.7¢ to a high of 8.3¢. Heifer calves (choice and good in Truro) had a similar price basis, selling for 6.4¢ below the Toronto October 5 year average. Heavier feeder cattle showed a larger price differential. Prices paid for yearlings in Truro averaged 6.8¢ below Toronto October prices for 700-800 lb. steers between 1978 and 1982. Lower shrinkage at the Truro sales would have reduced these market differentials somewhat from those unadjusted price differences.

In terms of constant 1982 dollars (funds with the same farm input purchasing power as prevailed in 1982) the price of choice and good steer calves in Truro averaged $84.85 per cwt. during the past eleven years (1973-83).

Charolais cattle received the highest prices in Truro in 1982-83 with choice and good steer prices 2-5.3¢ above the average for hereford crosses. These cattle were also heavier than the other breeds. Black/white face steers and other hereford cattle and shorthorn prices averaged about the mean. Angus steers were 1.4-3.5¢ below the average as represented by hereford crosses.

Table XXIII
Comparison of Truro Fall Feeder Sale Price for Good and Choice Steer Calves with October Prices in Toronto for Graded 400-500 lb.Steer Calves
(1973-1982)

	Truro	Toronto	Price Spread With Truro
		-$/Cwt-	
1983	78.12	82.41	-4.29
1982	72.12	80.44	-8.32**
1981	70.60	74.36	-3.76
1980	86.50	88.19	-1.69
1979	91.43	98.55	-7.12
1978	80.54	85.67	-5.13
1977	36.16	44.84	-8.68**
1976	35.34	38.00	-2.66
1975	34.10	40.00*	-5.90
1974	30.92	33.00*	-2.08
1973	60.32	59.13*	-1.19

* 401-575 lbs.

** Province of Ontario assistance to their cattle feeding industry may have contributed to these large differences in 1982 and 1977.

Table XXIV
Comparison of Truro Fall Feeder Sale Price for Yearlings* and Over with Oct. Prices in Toronto for Graded 700-800 lb.Feeder Steers

	Truro	Toronto	Price Spread With Truro
		-$/Cwt-	
1983	70.96	76.70	-5.74
1982	69.49	75.72	-6.23
1981	65.17	74.30	-9.13
1980	75.70	82.27	-6.57
1979	77.36	83.93	-6.57
1978	66.80	76.55	-9.75
1977	33.84	44.14	-10.30
1976	35.91	36.50	-0.59
1975	30.46	41.00*	-10.54
1974	32.50	39.00*	-6.50
1973	46.31	52.03*	-5.72

* over 750 lbs.

Table XXV
Comparison of Truro Fall Feeder Sale Price for Choice and Good Heifer Calves with October Prices in Toronto for Graded 400-500 lb. Heifer Calves

	Truro	Toronto	Price Spread With Truro
		-$/Cwt-	
1983	69.80	74.30	-4.50
1982	62.03	71.50	-9.47
1981	60.71	68.51	-7.80
1980	78.63	78.20	0.43
1979	80.73	90.66	-9.93
1978	69.68	76.55	-6.87
1977	30.00	38.37	-8.37
1976	30.43	30.00	0.43
1975	29.13	27.00*	2.13
1974	29.12	27.00*	2.12
1973	53.29	51.69*	1.60

* 401-550 lbs.

Table XXVI
Price of Truro Fall Feeder Sale for Choice and Good Steer Calves, Yearlings and Choice and Good Heifer Calves, Expressed in Constant 1982 Dollars Based on the Eastern Canada Farm Input Price Index

	Good & Choice Steer Calves	Yearlings & Over	Good & Choice Heifer Calves
		- Constant 1982 Dollars/cwt -	
1983	74.05	67.26	66.16
1982	72.12	69.49	62.03
1981	72.71	67.12	62.53
1980	100.34	87.81	91.21
1979	115.20	97.47	101.71
1978	118.39	98.19	102.42
1977	58.94	55.16	48.90
1976	61.14	62.12	52.64
1975	62.06	55.44	53.02
1974	60.29	63.38	56.78
1973	138.13	106.05	122.03
1973-83 Average	84.85	75.41	74.49

Table XXVII

Truro Fall Feeder Sale 1973-1983
Breed Comparisons for Choice and Good Steers

	No. Head	Avg. Price	Avg. Wt.	Avg. Return Per Head
			- $/Cwt -	
Charolais:				
1983	117	79.93	518	413.89
1982	133	76.96	500	384.48
1981	136	74.78	499	373.15
1980	143	91.75	489	448.49
1979	76	93.77	485	454.87
1978	61	83.64	459	388.93
1977	172	35.00	515	180.37
1976	188	34.54	400	160.73
1975	211	35.24	470	265.63
1974	186	33.25	520	172.90
1973	173	66.49	480	319.15
Herefords Cross:				
1983	521	77.96	463	361.06
1982	619	71.67	452	323.92
1981	558	70.31	465	326.94
1980	612	85.97	468	402.19
1979	584	92.22	459	423.72
1978	299	81.22	446	362.28
1977	506	37.05	528	195.85
1976	389	36.28	443	160.59
1975	508	35.09	434	152.29
1974	539	31.25	437	136.56
1973	556	61.53	450	276.89
Shorthorns:				
1983	18	77.26	454	350.69
1982	23	71.74	468	335.61
1981	34	66.75	493	329.08
1980	17	82.91	514	426.25
1979	39	86.50	434	375.01
1978	25	78.84	428	337.46
1977	49	33.93	501	169.92
1976	60	34.57	471	162.70
1975	69	32.17	444	142.83
1974	166	30.00	433	129.90
1973	142	53.96	416	224.47

Table XXVIII

Truro Fall Feeder Sale 1973-1982
Breed Comparisons for Choice and Good Steers

	No.	Avg. Price	Avg. Wt.	Avg. Return Per Head
Angus:		- $/Cwt -		
1983	31	76.54	472	361.11
1982	44	68.13	445	303.09
1981	24	67.66	464	313.94
1980	23	83.56	474	395.83
1979	26	84.73	446	377.54
1978	14	69.23	458	317.08
1977	9	33.50	464	155.44
1976	25	30.03	445	133.85
1975	36	29.56	471	139.23
1974	62	27.75	450	124.88
1973	70	51.83	416	215.61
Black/White Face:				
1983	74	76.98	485	373.68
1982	54	72.72	496	361.04
1981	62	68.66	484	332.31
1980	105	83.98	486	408.21
1979	63	86.69	501	433.91
1978	37	75.85	491	372.43
1977	52	34.12	453	158.11
1976	64	35.12	448	157.33
1975	71	30.50	404	123.22
1974	161	29.61	388	114.90
1973	76	56.25	492	265.50
Total - Overall Average for All Breeds:				
1983	761	78.12	474	370.16
1982	873	72.44	462	334.70
1981	814	70.73	473	334.55
1980	900	86.55	474	410.54
1979	788	91.40	463	423.61
1978	436	80.55	451	363.30
1977	788	36.22	512	185.55
1976	726	35.35	455	160.89
1975	895	34.33	442	151.74
1974	1114	31.00	444	137.83
1973	1017	60.41	449	271.24

Table XXIX
Breed Price Differences for Choice and Good Steer Calves
Truro Fall Feeder Sale
1982

	Charolais	Hereford	Shorthorn	Angus	Bl/Wh Face
			- ¢/lb. -		
Charolais	0	+5.3	+5.2	+8.8	+4.2
Hereford		0	-0.7	+3.5	-1.1
Shorthorn			0	+3.6	-1.0
Angus				0	-4.6
Bl/Wh Face					0

1983

Charolais	0	+2.0	+2.7	+3.4	+3.0
Hereford		0	+0.7	+1.4	+1.0
Shorthorn			0	+0.7	+0.3
Angus				0	-0.4
Bl/Wh Face					0

Note: A plus sign indicates prices for the breed on the left hand side were higher.

Table XXX

Truro Fall Feeder Sale
(1973 - 1983)

Type	1983		1982		1981		1980		1979		1978	
	No. Head	Avg. Price	No. Head	Avg. Price	No. Head	Avg. Price	No. Head	Avg. Price	No. Head	Avg. Price	No. Head	Avg. Price
Steer Calves												
Choice	641	78.77	555	74.99	562	72.51	727	87.44	641	92.57	309	83.71
Good	120	74.56	318	67.13	255	66.42	173	82.60	147	86.46	127	72.84
Medium	9	66.51	22	59.79	40	66.87	3	68.50	56	77.56	60	65.62
Plain	5	45.07	18	48.26	32	52.29	26	60.31	5	59.79	5	54.86
Heifer Calves												
Choice	507	70.55	405	64.95	238	61.62	369	79.51	363	82.61	222	72.63
Good	87	65.80	319	58.33	207	59.67	144	76.39	161	76.50	149	65.30
Medium	10	58.83	19	52.19	37	56.77	40	68.29	57	69.75	15	59.86
Plain	12	53.42	6	53.45	20	50.04	-	-	-	-	7	54.04
Yearlings & Over												
- Steers	357	70.96	351	69.49	302	65.17	185	75.70	236	77.36	95	66.80
-Heifers	213	65.70	209	61.52	102	55.67	82	70.90	126	68.12	24	57.86
Stags	27	68.70	39	65.87	-	-	18	66.87	37	79.31	33	65.54
TOTAL	1988	72.05	2281	67.10	1795	65.38	1767	80.90	1829	82.51	1046	72.36

Table XXXI

Truro Fall Feeder Sale (1973-1982)

cont.

Type	1977 No. Head	1977 Avg. Price	1976 No. Head	1976 Avg. Price	1975 No. Head	1975 Avg. Price	1974 No. Head	1974 Avg. Price	1973 No. Head	1973 Avg. Price
Steer Calves										
Choice	639	36.88	509	36.40	494	36.45	610	32.75	680	62.56
Good	149	33.09	217	32.88	401	31.21	513	28.75	337	55.83
Medium	77	27.15	69	30.67	87	25.51	-	-	75	50.61
Plain	16	24.05	47	25.33	50	20.33	140	22.25	21	47.01
Heifer Calves										
Choice	357	31.36	320	11.00	239	30.40	201	30.75	395	54.10
Good	209	27.69	166	29.32	237	27.85	292	28.00	170	51.44
Medium	74	24.80	40	26.15	145	26.37	-	-	79	48.32
Plain	12	26.15	9	21.00	18	19.90	48	22.25	11	45.33
Yearling & Over										
Steers	64	33.84	66	35.91	252	30.46	100	32.50	152	46.31
Heifers	115	26.49	25	30.62	130	22.99	38	31.50	66	41.04
Steers	36	24.50	47	28.39	124	24.22	-	-	132	53.88
TOTAL	1748	32.36	1512	32.74	2177	30.02	1942	31.50	2118	54.82

SOURCE: Various Editions "Fall Feeder Sale, Truro, N.S." produced each fall by Farm Management Division NSDAM

XIII ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN LIVESTOCK HAULING

There are two economic considerations producers should recognize when planning to haul livestock. These include the cost of transporting the livestock, and secondly, the cost of shrinkage to the animal while in transport.

Trucks and rail are two basic forms of livestock hauling. Of these two, trucking is generally considered the most economical means of moving cattle. The primary reason for the lower cost of trucking relative to rail is due to the trend away from large centralized terminals to more dispersed local markets. This shortens the distance to haul, as well as gets the commodity to the market relatively faster. This in turn results in less shrinkage, giving trucking a competitive edge over rail. Some other factors that contribute to the cost of trucking are the supply and demand of trucks, and whether back-hauls are available.

Rail shipment can be used as an economic alternative to trucking whenever long hauls are required or point-to-point shipping is available, especially for large numbers of cattle.

(The accompanying information is based on cattle produced in the United States. Considering that American beef generally has higher levels of fat than Canadian cattle, there may be more shrinkage occurring in American cattle, based on the fact that animals with higher levels of fat experience more shrinkage. Therefore, in using the information below, the amount of shrinkage occurring in cattle produced in Canada should be less than American produced cattle. It is estimated that approximately 15% less shrink occurs in Canadian beef than in U.S. beef. As an example, Table XXX estimates that cattle experience shrinkage of 7.9% on a sixteen hour haul. In Canada, this figure could be as low as 7% due to the higher degree of muscle tissue found in domestic cattle.)

When marketing cattle, one should not necessarily take the highest price for cattle without considering the weight the animal may lose while in transport. If the cattle need to be transported over a long distance to get the highest market price available, the loss due to shrinkage, as well as the additional transportation

costs to cover the longer hauling distance, can offset the advantage of the higher price. For example, a 10% shrink means a 10% reduction in the value of the cattle. This may make it uneconomical to travel greater distances to receive higher prices.

There are two types of shrink that can occur. They are excretory shrink and tissue shrink. Excretory shrink or loss of belly fill will occur after a twelve hour stand without feed or water. It takes a relatively short period of time to replenish the animals weight from excretory shrink. Tissue shrink is a decrease in the weight of the carcass. Tissue shrink takes place over long hauls and takes longer to recover from than excretory shrink.

Excretory shrink usually occurs during the early part of the trip. At an undetermined time, both excretory shrink and tissue shrink take place simultaneously. As time passes, tissue shrink becomes more prominent. A study at the University of Missouri, using a sample of cattle shipped 320 miles, found that an average of 7.7% shrink occurred and that approximately 71% of this shrink was tissue shrink.

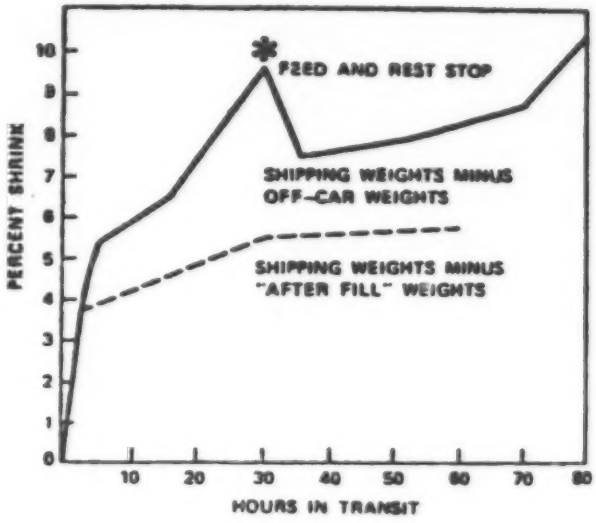
The loss due to shrinkage may also be dependent on the type of feed the animal is given. A study in Iowa, using a sample of 4685 feeder cattle, found that shrinkage of 7.2% occurred with grass fed cattle, where as 9.1% shrinkage occurred from grain fed cattle.

Other variables that affect shrinkage include hot and cold temperatures, wind, rain, snow and humidity. As well, disturbances to the animal such as loading and unloading, the jolting of moving trailers and a new environment contribute to the shrinkage. Table XXX illustrates how different conditions result in shrinkage loss.

TABLE XXX

CONDITION	PER CENT OF SHRINK
8 Hour Dry Lot Stand	3.3
16 Hour Dry Lot Stand	6.2
24 Hour Dry Lot Stand	6.6
8 Hours in Moving Truck	5.5
16 Hours in Moving Truck	7.9
24 Hours in Moving Truck	8.9

Some additional statistics on transporting cattle shows that the highest amount of shrinkage occurs in the second and third hours of transport. After this, shrinkage occurs at a diminishing ratio.



Shrinkage increases as hours in transit increase (fat cattle).

The Iowa study also found that the time to regain weight varies. Cattle hauled an average of 660 miles lost approximately 9.62% for steers and 9.29% for calves. The yearlings required an average of 16 days to recover and the calves 13 days to regain lost weight.

The following shrinkage conversion tables can assist in determining relationships between price and weights when different levels of shrink are used. Table XXXI shows the actual price received when shrinkage occurs. For example, a buyer offers $90.00/cwt. for a steer with 3% shrink deducted. The seller will receive $87.30/cwt. due to the 3% shrink. Conversely, Table XXXII shows prices necessary to compensate the seller for shrinkage rates. For example, the seller wishes to receive $90.00/cwt., and shrinkage is 3%. The price should be $92.78 to compensate for shrinkage.

TABLE XXXI

NET PRICES AFTER ALLOWING FOR SHRINKAGE

(Prices, per cwt. when selling)

OFFER	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
90.00	88.20	87.30	86.40	84.60	82.80
89.00	87.22	86.33	85.44	83.66	81.88
88.00	86.24	85.36	84.48	82.72	80.98
87.00	85.26	84.39	83.52	81.78	80.04
86.00	84.28	83.42	82.56	80.84	79.12
85.00	83.30	82.45	81.60	79.90	78.20
84.00	82.32	81.48	80.64	78.96	77.28
83.00	81.34	80.51	79.68	78.02	76.36
82.00	80.36	79.54	78.72	77.08	75.44
81.00	79.38	78.57	77.76	76.14	74.52
80.00	78.40	77.60	76.80	75.20	73.60
79.00	77.42	76.63	75.84	74.26	72.68
78.00	76.44	75.66	74.88	73.32	71.76
77.00	75.46	74.69	73.92	72.38	70.84
76.00	74.48	73.72	72.96	71.44	69.92
75.00	73.50	72.75	72.00	70.50	69.00
74.00	72.52	71.78	71.04	69.56	68.08
73.00	71.54	70.81	70.08	68.62	67.16
72.00	70.56	69.84	69.12	67.68	66.24
71.00	69.58	68.87	68.16	66.74	65.32
70.00	68.60	67.90	67.20	65.80	64.40
69.00	67.62	66.93	66.24	64.86	63.48
68.00	66.64	65.96	65.28	63.92	62.56
67.00	65.66	64.99	64.32	62.98	61.64
66.00	64.68	64.02	63.36	62.04	60.72
65.00	63.70	63.05	62.40	61.10	59.80

Table XXXI Continued

OFFER	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
64.00	62.72	62.08	61.44	60.16	58.88
63.00	61.74	61.11	60.48	59.22	57.95
62.00	60.76	60.14	59.52	58.28	57.04
61.00	59.78	59.17	58.56	57.34	56.12
60.00	58.80	58.20	57.60	56.40	55.20
59.00	57.82	57.23	56.64	55.46	54.28
58.00	56.84	56.26	55.68	54.52	53.36
57.00	55.86	55.29	54.72	53.58	52.44
56.00	54.88	54.32	53.76	52.64	51.52
55.00	53.90	53.35	52.80	51.70	50.60
54.00	52.92	52.38	51.84	50.76	49.68
53.00	51.94	51.41	50.88	49.82	48.76
52.00	50.96	50.44	49.92	48.88	47.84
51.00	49.98	49.47	48.96	47.94	46.92
50.00	49.00	48.50	48.00	47.00	46.00
49.00	48.02	47.53	47.04	46.06	45.08
48.00	47.04	46.56	46.08	45.12	44.16
47.00	46.06	45.59	45.12	44.18	43.24
46.00	45.08	44.62	44.16	43.24	42.32
45.00	44.10	43.65	43.20	42.30	41.40
44.00	43.12	42.68	42.24	41.36	40.48
43.00	42.14	41.71	41.28	40.42	39.56
42.00	41.16	40.74	40.32	39.48	38.64
41.00	40.18	39.77	39.36	38.54	37.72
40.00	39.20	38.80	38.40	37.60	36.80
39.00	38.22	37.83	37.44	36.66	35.88
38.00	37.24	36.86	36.48	35.72	34.96
37.00	36.26	35.89	35.52	34.78	34.04
36.00	35.28	34.92	34.56	33.84	33.12
35.00	34.30	33.95	33.60	32.90	32.20

TABLE XXXII

CHANGE IN PRICE TO COMPENSATE FOR SHRINKAGE WHEN BUYING

(Prices, $ per cwt.)

ASKING	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
90.00	91.84	92.78	93.75	95.75	97.83
89.00	90.82	91.75	92.71	94.68	96.74
88.00	89.80	90.72	91.67	93.62	95.69
87.00	88.78	89.69	90.63	92.55	94.57
86.00	87.76	88.66	89.58	91.94	93.48
85.00	86.73	87.63	88.54	90.43	92.39
84.00	85.71	86.60	87.50	89.36	91.30
83.00	84.69	85.57	86.46	88.30	90.22
82.00	83.67	84.54	85.42	87.23	89.13
81.00	82.65	83.51	84.38	86.17	88.04
80.00	81.63	82.47	83.33	85.11	86.96
79.00	80.61	81.44	82.29	84.04	85.87
78.00	79.59	80.41	81.25	82.98	84.78
77.00	78.57	79.38	80.21	81.91	83.70
76.00	77.55	78.35	79.17	80.85	82.61
75.00	76.53	77.32	78.13	79.79	81.52
74.00	75.51	76.29	77.08	78.72	80.43
73.00	74.49	75.26	76.04	77.66	79.35
72.00	73.47	74.23	75.00	76.60	78.26
71.00	72.45	73.20	73.96	75.53	77.17
70.00	71.43	72.16	72.92	74.47	76.09
69.00	71.41	71.13	71.88	73.40	75.00
68.00	69.39	70.10	70.83	72.34	73.91
67.00	68.37	69.07	69.79	71.28	72.83
66.00	67.35	68.04	68.75	70.21	71.74
65.00	66.33	67.01	67.71	69.15	70.65
64.00	65.31	65.98	66.67	68.09	69.57
63.00	64.21	64.95	65.63	67.02	68.48
62.00	63.27	63.92	64.58	65.96	67.39
61.00	62.24	62.89	63.54	64.89	66.30
60.00	61.22	61.86	62.50	63.83	65.22

TABLE XXXII CONTINUED

ASKING	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
59.00	60.20	60.82	61.46	62.77	64.13
58.00	59.18	59.79	60.42	61.70	63.04
57.00	58.16	58.76	59.38	60.64	61.96
56.00	57.14	57.73	58.33	59.57	60.87
55.00	56.12	56.70	57.29	58.51	59.78
54.00	55.10	55.67	56.25	57.45	58.70
53.00	54.08	54.64	55.21	56.38	57.61
52.00	53.06	53.61	54.17	55.32	56.52
51.00	52.04	52.58	53.13	54.26	55.43
50.00	51.02	51.55	52.08	53.19	54.35
49.00	50.00	50.52	51.04	52.13	53.26
48.00	48.98	49.48	50.00	51.06	52.17
47.00	47.96	48.45	48.96	50.00	51.09
46.00	46.94	47.42	47.92	48.94	50.00
45.00	45.92	46.39	46.88	47.87	48.91
44.00	44.90	45.36	45.83	46.81	47.83
43.00	43.88	44.33	44.79	45.74	46.74
42.00	42.86	43.30	43.75	44.68	45.65
41.00	41.84	42.27	42.71	43.62	44.57
40.00	40.82	41.24	41.67	42.55	43.48
39.00	39.80	40.21	40.63	41.49	42.39
38.00	38.78	39.81	39.58	40.43	41.30
37.00	37.76	38.14	38.54	39.36	40.22
36.00	36.73	37.11	37.50	38.30	39.13
35.00	35.71	36.08	36.46	37.23	38.04
34.00	34.69	35.05	35.42	36.17	35.96
33.00	33.67	34.02	34.37	35.11	35.87
32.00	32.66	32.99	33.33	34.04	34.78
31.00	31.63	31.96	32.29	32.98	33.70
30.00	30.61	30.93	31.25	31.91	32.61

Although it is difficult to prevent shrinkage, there are some precautions one can take prior to hauling cattle that can limit shrinkage loss:

i) check weather conditions before shipping cattle. Provide adequate protection in extremely warm, cold, or wet weather.

ii) periodical rest stops should be made to insure good quality feed and clean water is available.

iii) give attention to equipment. Loading chutes, holding pens, scales, trucks, and roads should be in good condition to avoid excessive delays enroute.

iv) Do not overload. Overcrowding causes nervousness and uneasiness. Animals sometimes lie down and are unable to get up, resulting in bruising, crippling and occasionally death. Underloading may also result in damage to the animal due to excessive movement.

v) Avoid overfilling cattle. Chances are they may be discounted for overfilled stock. Do not use washy lush feed. Use good, dry hay.

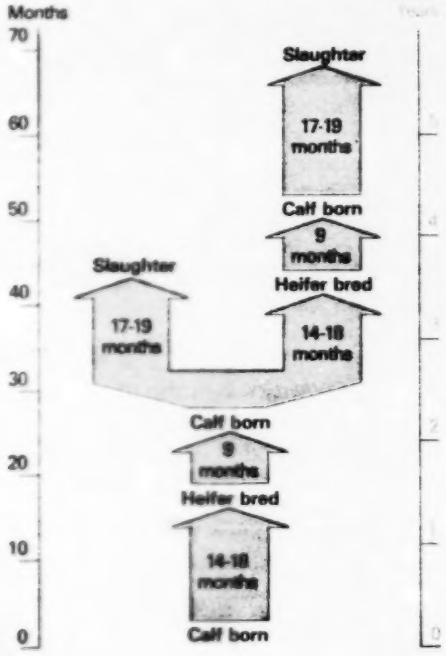
vi) A final consideration in preventing shrinkage loss is to determine whether the cost to properly ship cattle will be recovered by higher prices paid to the seller.

Source: Roger Brownson, "Shrinkage in Beef Cattle" Cattleman's Library.

XIV The Cattle Cycle

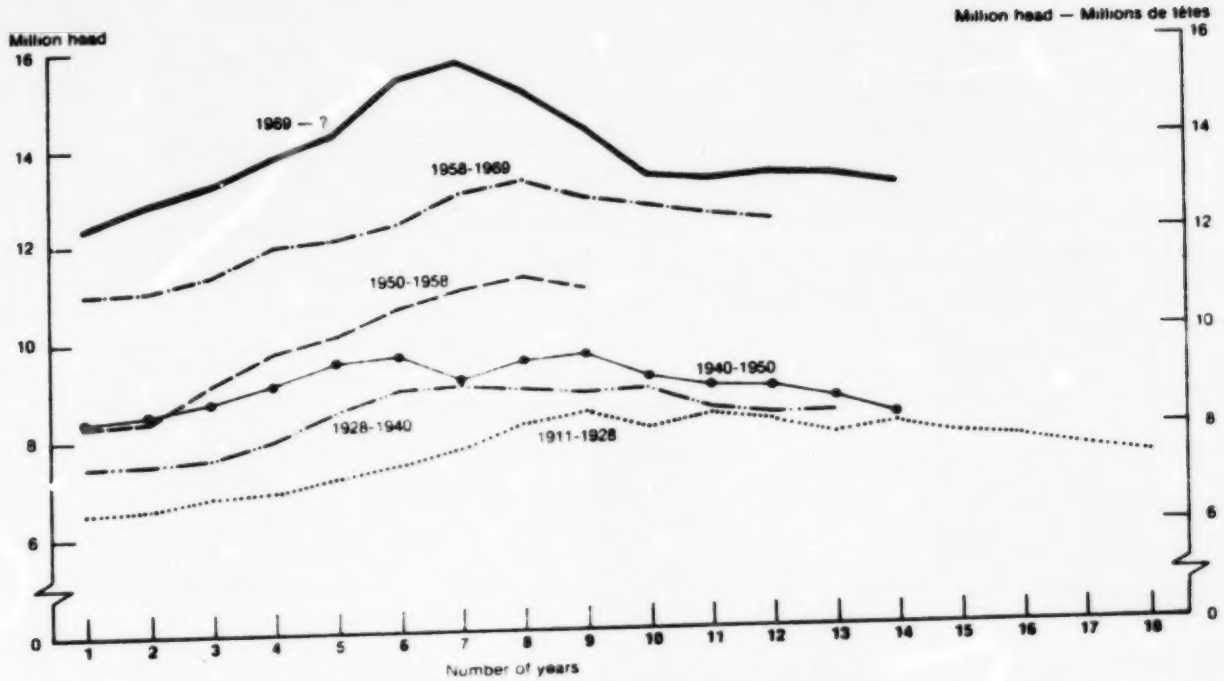
A major feature of the market facing cattle producers is the North American cattle cycle. The cyclical nature of beef supplies and therefore of beef prices arises because the length of the cow's reproduction cycle creates a long lag between the breeding decisions made by producers and the result of those decisions. There is at least two years between breeding herd investment and output response. This has resulted in the internal generation of price and production cycles of about 8 to 12 years.

BIOLOGY and HERD EXPANSION

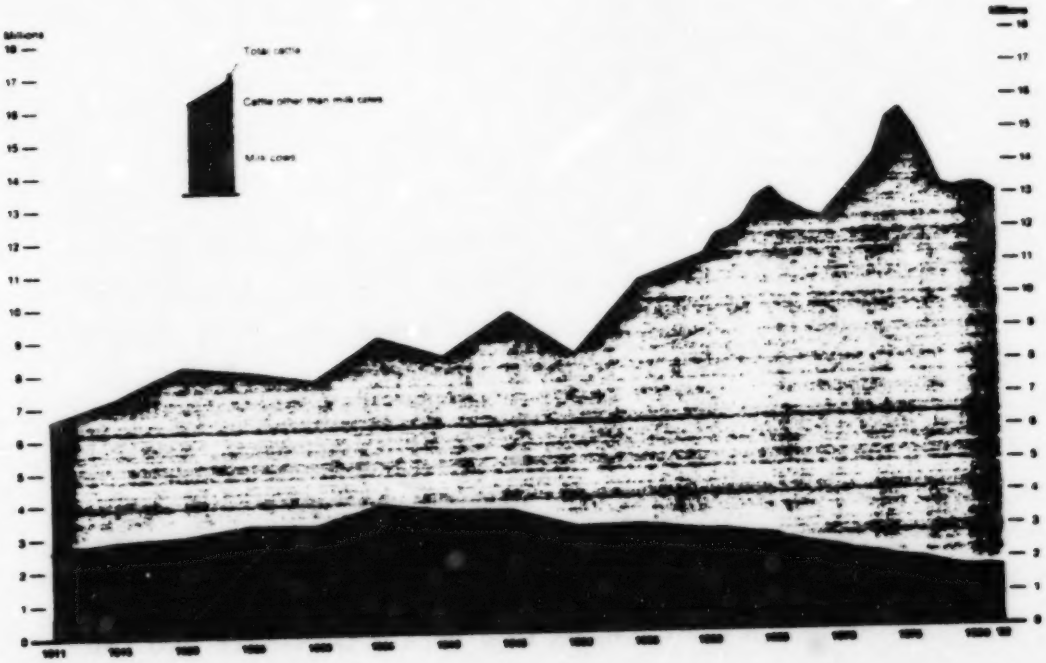


The whole beef cycle process is fairly complex but is basically as follows. When cattle numbers are high, beef prices are correspondingly low. At some point herd liquidation begins and this pushes prices still lower particularly for the cheaper grades as mature cows and bulls are culled first. After two or three years, herds are cut-back sufficiently and supplies reduced enough that prices begin to strengthen. Prices relative to costs eventually become incentive enough to induce producers to hold back cows and heifers for breeding. Once again however the initial effect is the reverse of what is intended. The holding back of heifers from slaughter reduces the number of slaughter cattle marketed and this pushes prices still higher. The expansion of herds requires time since it takes more than two

Cattle on Farms at June 1st, by Cycles, 1911-1982



Number of Cattle on Farms in Canada, June 1st, 1911-1982



years for a heifer to be bred and for her first calf to reach slaughter weight. If this calf is also bred, it will be almost five years between her conception and the time when her calf reaches market weight. After a period production and inventories are built up again until with lower prices producers begin to cull their herds again.

Cycles have different effects on the supply and price of various types of beef at different stages of the cycle. As mentioned above, lower grade cattle for example have more pronounced price cycles than high grade cattle.

A number of external factors can of course reverse the cycle, shorten it or prolong it. In the 1970's, the relative instability of production and prices was caused mainly by the extreme variation in grain prices between the late 1960's and mid-1970's. Other factors which impact upon the cycle include weather (major droughts in the U.S. during the mid-1970's caused significant liquidation of herds) the stage of the pork cycle, policy changes (the U.S. price & wage freeze in the early 1970's greatly affected Canadian cattle prices) and consumer income.

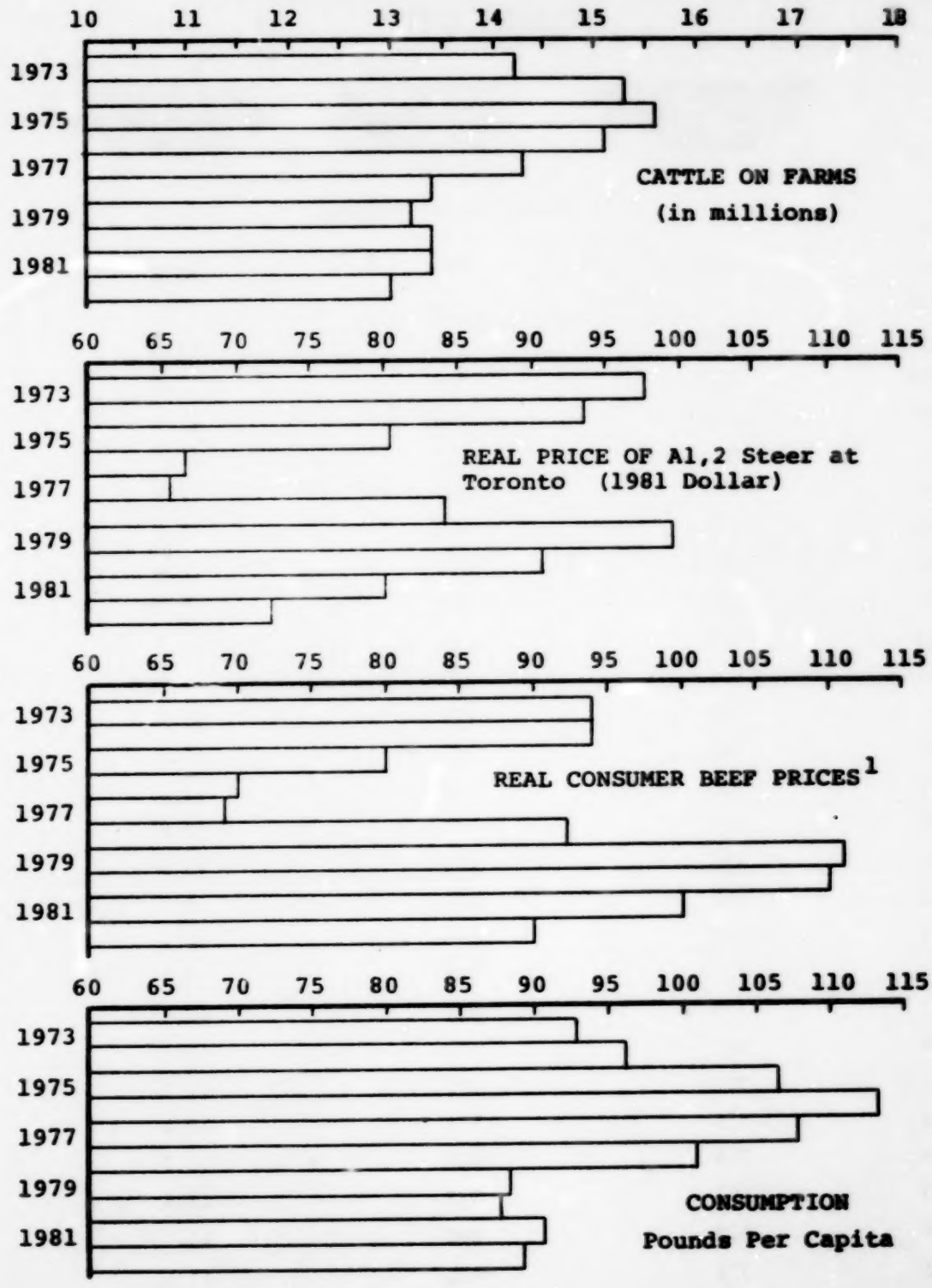
The present cycle has not followed the general pattern of past fluctuations. The real abnormality may, however, have been inherent in the previous cycle rather than the current one. It lifted cattle numbers to a record high followed by an extremely sharp liquidation, partly due to land shifting to cash crop production in some large production areas. Meanwhile, changes in North American pork and broiler production increased competition. All these factors will remain important to the cattle industry throughout this decade.

Table XXXIII **The Cattle Cycle, Canada 1973-82**

	Cattle on Farms (in Millions)	Real Price of A1,2 Steers Toronto (1981 Dollars)	Real Consumer Beef Prices[1]	Consumption Pounds Per Capita
1982	13.0	72.23	90	89.1
1981	13.4	80.00	100	90.3
1980	13.4	90.82	110	87.6
1979	13.2	99.42	111	88.2
1978	13.4	83.99	92	100.9
1977	14.3	65.54	69	107.9
1976	15.1	66.60	70	113.2
1975	15.6	80.32	80	106.4
1974	15.3	93.50	94	96.1
1973	14.2	97.82	94	92.7

1) Ratio of CPI Beef to CPI All items x 100

THE CATTLE CYCLE, CANADA 1973 - 82



[1]Ratio of CPI Beef to CPI All Items X 100

Table XXXIV Cattle Prices and Numbers on Farm
CANADA 1955-82

	Farm Value Per Head All Cattle, Canada (mid year)	Per Head Value 1050 lb. Slaughter Steers Toronto[1]	Cattle On Farms Canada in Millions (mid year)
	- Constant 1981 Dollars -		
1955	403	775	10.6
1956	367	728	11.0
1957	367	705	11.3
1958	463	842	11.0
1959	492	908	11.1
1960	466	809	11.3
1961	467	808	11.9
1962	478	902	12.1
1963	472	813	12.4
1964	454	762	13.0
1965	419	781	13.3
1966	451	805	12.9
1967	473	827	12.7
1968	464	778	12.5
1969	533	816	12.4
1970	516	807	12.8
1971	490	840	13.3
1972	552	871	13.7
1973	638	1046	14.2
1974	551	958	15.3
1975	379	823	15.6
1976	387	673	15.1
1977	377	672	14.3
1978	533	874	13.4
1979	708	1027	13.2
1980	697	933	13.4
1981	629	840	13.4
1982	579	770	13.0

APPENDIX A

SOURCES OF MARKET INFORMATION FOR CATTLE AND CALVES

Canada Livestock and Meat Trade Report

Frequency	Weekly includes current information with a 1-week lag
Contents	Comprehensive summary of prices, sales, receipts, slaughtering, domestic movements, imports and exports of livestock and dressed meat.
Available	on request from: Market Information Services Agriculture Canada Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Livestock Market Review

Frequency	Annually
Contents	An annual summary of sales, prices, volumes, movements, imports, exports, slaughterings and gradings.
Available	on request from: Market Information Services Agriculture Canada Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Daily National Livestock Report

Frequency	Daily
Contents	Current information of sales and prices up to 11:00 am at major transaction points and trade information between USA and Canada. Also contains national supplements relating to slaughterings, gradings and current wholesale price levels.
Available	on request from: Market Information Services Agriculture Canada Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

National Code-a-Phones Ottawa (Agriculture Canada)

Frequency	Information is updated each day at approximately 1:30 pm
Contents	Current price levels, trends and volumes for major livestock classifications both domestic and U.S. selected markets.
Available	Dial 1-800-267-8360

Montreal Livestock Report

Frequency	Weekly
Contents	Summary of the weeks trading at the Montreal stockyards. Wholesale prices of primal and sub-primal cuts of beef in the Montreal area.
Available	on request from: Food Production and Inspection Branch Agriculture Canada 316 Bredge Street Montreal, Quebec H3K 2C4

N.B. Cattle Producers Association Weekly Livestock Market Report

Frequency	Weekly
Contents	Volume and price information at the two major market (Sussex and Florenceville).

PEI Agricultural Market Report

Frequency	Weekly
Contents	Volumes and prices of cattle marketed in PEI.
Available	on request from: Economics, Marketing and Statistics Division PEI Dept. of Agriculture P.O. Box 2000 Charlottetown, PEI C1A 7N8

N.S. Market Report

Frequency	Bi-weekly
Contents	Livestock prices in Truro, Charlottetown and Toronto stockyards, also local wholesale selling beef prices.
Available	Carried partially by provincial newspapers Available on request from: Marketing and Economics Branch P.O. Box 550, Truro N.S. B2N 5E3

Annual Report - Nova Scotia Fall Feeder Sale (Truro)

Frequency	Annually (2 weeks after date of sale)
Contents	Prices and quality of feeder cattle at sale.
Available	On request from: Farm Management Division Nova Scotia Dept. of Agriculture & Marketing P.O. Box 550, Truro N.S. B2N 5E3

Maritime Cattle Market Ltd. Sale Report

Frequency	Weekly
Contents	Price and volume of cattle and other livestock at the weekly sale.
Available	on request from: Maritime Cattle Market Ltd. P.O. Box 541 Truro,N.S. B2N 5C7

Beef Watch

Contents	Fundamental analysis, especially of an intermediate term nature, of the beef market. "The purpose of Beef Watch is to alert cattlemen to predictable developments in the industry based on the course of the beef cycle and influenced by external economic forces."
Available	Canadian Cattlemen's Association 325, 590 Keele St. Toronto, Ontario M6N 3E3 (Also printed in Cattlemen magazine)

APPENDIX B

ABATTOIRS IN NOVA SCOTIA BY COUNTY

Annapolis County

Chester Barteaux RR#1,Lawrencetown B0S 1M0...	584-3673
Charles Horton Box 316,Bridgetown B0S 1P0...	665-4382
Reginald E. Penny & Son Middleton, N.S. B0S 1P0...	825-3329
Donald Trimper RR#1, Bear River B0S 1B0...	467-3292
Vernon Velnot Bridgetown B0S 1C0...	665-4715

Antigonish County

Antigonish Poultry RR#1, Antigonish B2G 2K8...	863-2546
William Feltmate RR#7, Antigonish B2G 2L4...	863-3279
James Hewitt RR#2, Sherbrooke B0J 3C0...	522-2365
Mattie Farms Limited RR#1, Afton B0H 1A0...	232-2706
Terry Taylor RR#5, Antigonish B2G 2L3...	783-2530
Bobby Vacheresse RR#1, Antigonish B2G 2K8...	863-5088

Cape Breton County

MacDonald and Knotts Meats Limited 512 Esplanade, Sydney B1P 6G1...	562-3238
Tommy McNamara RR#1, North Sydney B2A 307...	862-3577

Colchester County

Gordon Bates 199 Pictou Rd. Truro...	893-8703
Brookside Abatoir 39 Johnson Ave. Truro...	893-8994
Avery McNutt RR#6, Truro B2N 5B4...	893-3746
Wayne McCabe RR#2, Truro B2N 5B1...	895-8981
Lester Wyllie RR#1, Debert B0M 1G0...	662-3246

Cumberland County

Lester Carter RR#3, Amherst B4H 3Y1...	447-2594
Sheldon Conrad RR#2, Port Howe B0K 1K0...	447-2818
Vaughan Dickie RR#1, Oxford B0M 1P0...	447-2775
Drysdale's Meats - S&P Wallace B0K 1Y0...	257-2440
Kenneth P. Langille RR#1, Malagash B0K 1E0...	257-2925
Roger McInnis RR#6, Amherst...	667-9913
Calvin Siddall RR#3, Southampton B0M 1W0...	546-2598

Digby County

Mike Blinn
RR#1,Saulnierville B0W 2Z0... 769-2275

Leonard Boudreau
RR#1, Church Pt. B0W 1M0... 769-3005

George Hall
RR#1, Yarmouth B5A 4A5... 649-2825

Harvey Pulley
RR#1, Smith's Cove B0S 1S0... 467-3439

Jacques Venne
RR#1, Church Pt. B0W 1M0... 769-2852

Halifax County

Lorne Scott
RR#2, Mid. Musq. B0N 1X0... 384-2858

Malcolm Sibley
Meagher's Grant B0N 1B0... 384-2714

Hants County

Cecil Benedict
RR#1, Maitland B0N 1T0... 369-2007

D. G. Church
Newport B0N 2A0... 757-3070

Charles Connors
Box 100, Maitland B0N 1T0... 261-2482

Gary Ettinger
RR#1, Windsor B0N 2T0... 798-3413

J. A. Meehan & Sons
RR#1, Rawdon B0N 2N0... 372-2543

Lewis Laffin
RR#1, Walton B0N 2R0... 528-2316

Russell E. Moxsom & Sons
RR#3, Shubenacadie B0N 2H0... 758-2956

Mike Oulton
RR#1, Windsor B0N 2T0... 798-4734

Ernest White
RR#2, Kennetcook B0N 1P0... 362-2443

Gernot Zillig
RR#1, Scotch Village B0N 2G0... 757-3403

Inverness County

Leo Cox
RR#2, Mabou B0E 1X0... 945-2566

Richard Ducharme
RR#2, Whycocomagh B0E 3M0... 945-2982

Patrice LeVert
St. Joseph DuMoine B0E 3A0... 224-2668

Kings County

O. H. Armstrong Ltd.
P.O. Box 220, Kingston B0P 1R0 765-3311

Russell Bowlby,
Greenwood, B0P 1N0... 765-3725

Ells Brothers
RR#5, Canning B0P 1H0... 582-3404

Clayton Hale
Cambridge Station B0P 1G0... 678-4394

Walter Kennie
RR#1, Wolfville B0P 1X0... 542-5843

Larsen Packers Ltd.
Berwick B0P 1E0.... 538-3141

Allison Mahar
RR#5, Berwick B0P 1E0.... 538-8441

Cecil Reid
RR#3, Wolfville B0P 1X0.... 542-5306

Lunenburg-Queens Counties

Crieghton Allen
RR#2, Lunenburg B0J 2C0.... 634-3286

Harold Barkhouse
RR#4, New Germany B0R 1E0... 644-2460

Roderick Feener
RR#2, Bridgewater B4V 2W1.... 543-4555

Clinton Haines
RR#1, Barss Corner B0R 1A0... 644-2981

Hencle Hiltz
RR#1, New Ross B0J 2M0... 389-2692

Robert E. Joudrey
RR#1, Blockhouse B0J 1E0... 543-4548

J. F. Penny Sr.
New Germany B0R 1E0... 644-2858

Charles Rhodenizer
RR#2, Bridgewater B4V 2W1.... 543-4525

Carrol Snyder
RR#1, Barss Corner B0R 1A0... 644-2673

Oran Veinot
RR#1, Caledonia B0T 1B0... 242-2785

Lorraine Wentzell
RR#1, Bridgewater B4V 2V9... 543-2749

Pictou County

James Ferguson
RR#1, Pictou B0K 1H0.... 485-6411

Laurie Hirtle
RR#2, Westville B0K 2A0... 396-4251

River John Abattoir
River John B0K 1N0.... 351-2081

Yarmouth County

Leroy D'Eon
RR#1, Glenwood B0W 1W0.... 762-2021

George and Malcolm Delaney
RR#1, South Ohio B0W 3E0... 649-2945

Kenneth Delaney
Box 2150, RR#1, Yarmouth.... 649-2669

Elroy Moses
RR#2, South Ohio B0W 3E0.... 742-5796

Vernon Moses
South Ohio B0W 3E0.... 742-5863

Walter Perry
RR#2, Yarmouth B5A 4A5..... 742-3755

Basil Rose
RR#2, South Ohio B0W 3E0.... 742-5796

New Brunswick

Hub Meat Packers Ltd.
Edinburgh Street, Moncton
Federal Inspection.... 506-854-6000

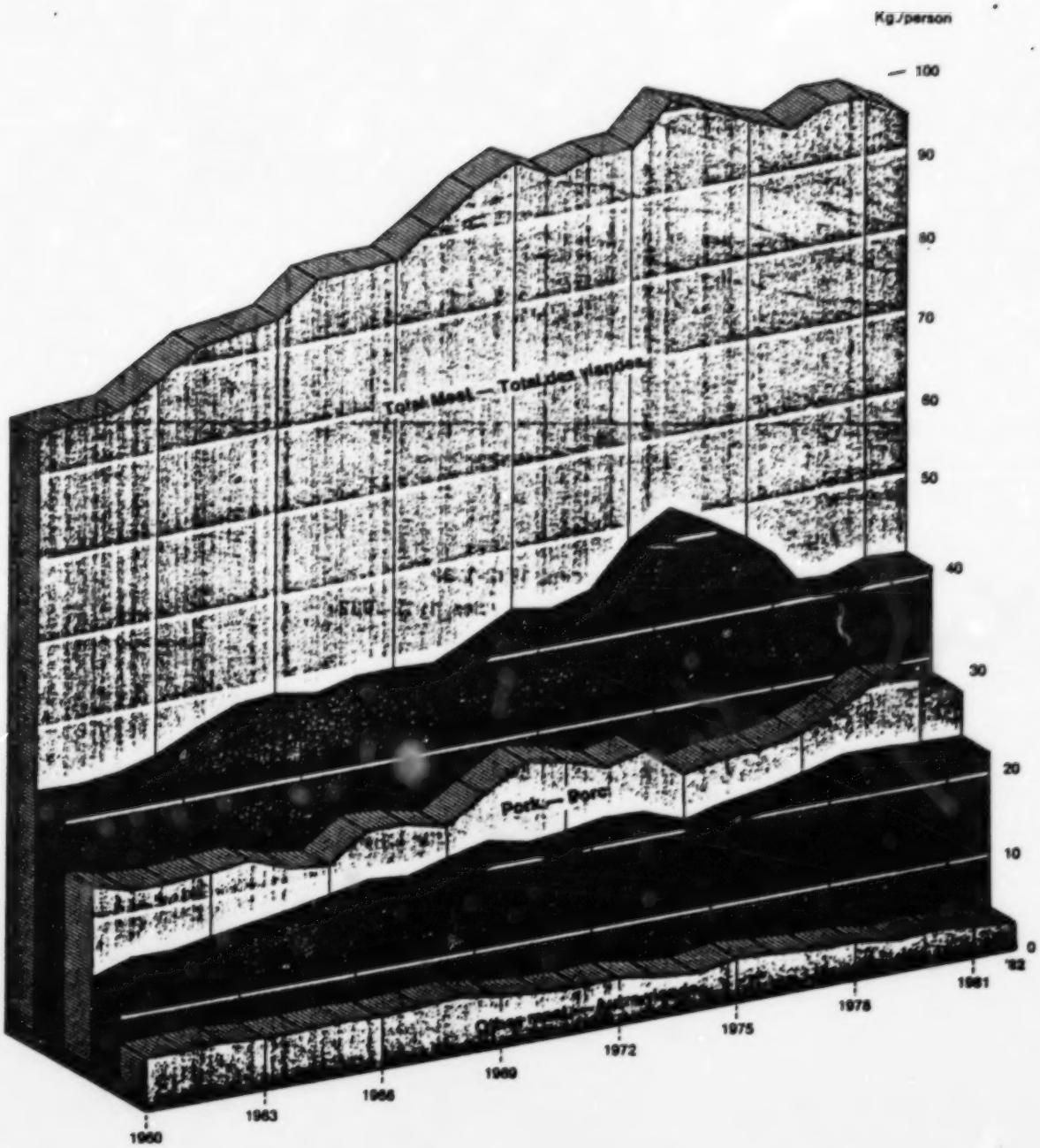
Chippin Bros.
Federal Inspection, Fred.... 506-454-4444

APPENDIX C

Per Capita Disappearance of Meat in Canada

	Poultry	Beef	Veal	Mutton & Lamb	Pork
			- kg -		
1982	22.7	40.4	1.7	0.7	27.9
1981	22.6	41.0	1.6	0.7	30.3
1980	22.9	39.8	1.4	0.8	32.3
1979	22.9	39.9	1.4	1.1	29.7
1978	21.4	45.7	1.8	0.8	26.2
1977	20.6	48.9	2.2	0.8	25.2
1976	19.8	51.4	2.2	1.0	25.1
1975	18.6	48.5	2.4	1.4	24.2
1970	20.5	38.3	2.1	2.0	26.6
1965	16.6	37.9	3.7	1.3	21.7
1960	13.1	31.7	3.1	1.3	23.8

Apparent per Capita Meat Consumption in Canada, 1960 to 1982



Source: Statistics Canada, Agriculture Statistics Division

Implied Annual Per Capita Consumption* of Beef Products & Other Meats by Selected Centres 1978

	St.John's	Charlottetown Summerside	Halifax	Saint John	15 City Wt.Ave.
		- kg. -			
Loin cuts-sirloin, T-bone, etc.	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.5	3.8
Hip cuts-round,rump	2.2	4.1	3.5	2.4	4.1
Rib cuts	1.8	3.3	1.9	1.9	2.5
Shoulder cuts	4.0	4.3	3.3	4.1	3.4
Brisket, flank	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.5
Stewing beef	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.4
Hamburg & minced beef	4.8	8.6	7.7	7.7	8.6
Other beef-sausages,shank, etc		1.5	1.2	0.8	0.3
Unspecified beef	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Veal	0.1		0.3	0.3	1.7
	20.4	28.1	22.6	19.8	27.4
Pork	21.5	14.3	15.8	14.6	15.3
Other Meats	10.0	7.7	8.5	6.8	8.3
Poultry	18.2	16.9	12.5	16.2	16.2
Fish	4.1	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.3
Total Beef, Veal, Other Meats & Fish	74.2	72.7	65.3	62.4	72.5

* Home preparation only
Derived from Urban Family Food Expenditure 1978, Statistics Canada

APPENDIX D

Cattle on Farms Classified by Product Type (Excluding Dairy Cows and Replacements) Nova Scotia 1981 Census of Agriculture

Type of Farm by Product	Number of Cattle on Farms(Excluding Dairy Cows and Replacement
CensusFarms with Sales under $2,500[1)]	12,679
Dairy Farms	3,795
Cattle Farms	44,175
Hog Farms	2,925
Poultry Farms	2,091
Grain Farms	379
Field Crop Farms	540
Fruit and Vegetable Farms	2,302
Miscellaneous Specialty Farms	832
Mixed Farms	3,470

1) Census Farms with sales under $2,500 were not classified by product type.

Cattle on Farms Classified by Value of Agricultural Products Sold (Excluding Dairy Cows and Replacements) Nova Scotia 1981 Census of Agriculture

Farms Classified by Value of Agricultural Products Sold	Number of Cattle on Farms(Excluding Dairy Cows and Replacements)
$250,000 and Over	4,518
100,000 - 249,999	8,064
50,000 - 99,999	4,397
25,000 - 49,999	7,091
10,000 - 24,999	16,085
5,000 - 9,999	11,517
2,500 - 4,999	8,819
Under $2,500	12,679

Farms Reporting Cattle and Calves Classified by Number Reported, N.S. Census of Agriculture 1981

Item	Farms	Head
CATTLE:		
Farms Reporting -	3,439	140,209
1 - 2 Animals	157	254
3 - 7 "	517	2,559
8 - 12 "	448	4,515
13 - 17 "	321	4,764
18 - 32 "	653	15,902
33 - 47 "	389	15,491
48 - 62 "	250	13,705
63 - 77 "	202	14,115
78 - 122 "	284	27,654
123 - 177 "	130	18,668
178 - 272 "	66	13,774
273 - 527 "	19	6,788
528 animals and over	3	2,020

(Includes dairy cattle)

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL